PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC
Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

No. 53,887.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 8 P. M. 1906.					
8th	Sept.	PENINSULAR.....	5294	VICTORIA ..	6322
13th	"	CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
15th	"	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd	"	ORIENTAL	5294	MACEDONIA.	10312
29th	"	ARCADIA	6603	.....	.....
6th	Oct.	PENINSULAR....	5294	CHINA.....	7912
13th	"	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
20th	"	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
27th	"	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
3rd	Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA...	9905
10th	"	MARMORA	10069	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 30th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT...	6,630	Rebufat.....	6th Sep. 1906.
YARRA.....	4,248	Sellier.....	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA.....	6,916	Boyer.....	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe.....	29th Nov. "

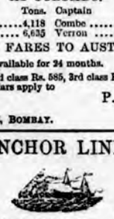
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY.....	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,635	Verron	13th Oct. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,
The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA. . .	Shafto Abery. . .	6106 . .	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA . . .	J. Thomson . . .	5091 .	3rd October.
OLYMPIA . . .	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124 . .	23rd October.
LIGURIA . . .	A. Haig.	6714 . .	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA . .	R. G. Garrick. . .	3069 . .	4th Dec.
SCINDIA . . .	Shafto Abrey . . .	5106 . .	22nd Dec.
CASTALIA . .	F. S. Blight. . . .	6000 . .	29th Dec. 1907.
MASSILIA . . .	J. Thomson. . . .	5091 . .	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA . . .	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124 . .	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 320
Bombay to Port Said.	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . .	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than above say Rs. 350 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* REICHSTAG .	2085	Kopplestaetter.	7th Sept.
BUNDESRATH .	2086	Grolver . .	21st "
* SULTAN . .	2984	Burmeister. .	5th Oct.
SOMALI . .	2855	Winiker . .	19th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 30TH JULY, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA 2170	Mon.	10th Sept.	12 noon	P'Bunder & Cutch.
DUMRA 1,700	Thur.	6th Sept.	(direct).	(direct).
LHASA 2170	Frid.	7th Sept.	8 a.m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Sept. 1906, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA...	3025	12th Sep.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	26th Sep.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
3rd September, 1906.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
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Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.
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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID,
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	F. Mosca.....	4,119.....	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. 1906.
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. "
‡ TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	29th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

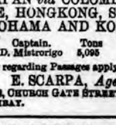
RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sep. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
BARSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
RIOJUN MARU . .	4800	Lapraik. .	4th Sept.	10th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne. .	18th Sept	20th Sept
CEYLON MARU . .	5068	K. Kori. .	2nd Oct.	12th Oct
COLOMBO MARU. .	4703	J. Nagao .	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU . .	4625	S. Ishikawa .	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout, For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills.

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Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box and of KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

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TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
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SURPLUS HEAVY-Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
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ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

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DERA GHAZI KHAN	RAWALPINDI CITY
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GUJRAT	UMBALLA
HAFIZABAD	
HUSHIARPORE	*United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.*—
JAMMOO	MEERUT
JALLANDAR CITY	SAHARANPORE
JHELUM	
JHANG	*Sind*—
KASUR	KARACHI
KOHAT	HYDERABAD
LYALLPORE	LARKANA
LUDHIANA	SHIKARPORE
MIANWALI	SUKKUR
MONTGOMERY	
MULTAN CITY	*Biluchistan.*—
MUZAFFARGARH	QUETTA
PATIALA	
AGENCIES:	
AGRA	CALCUTTA
AMRITSAR	DELHI
ALLAHABAD	MADRAS
AJMERE	LUCKNOW & SIMLA, etc.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND	5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS	42,00,000

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent, per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.
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Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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Madras.	Batavia.	Tienstin.
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Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	"	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	1,000,000

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WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	from	Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	"	"	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	"	"	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	"	"	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE ...	from	Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	"	"	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

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CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000,
DIVIDED INTO 4,000 Shares, of Rs. 250 Each, PAYABLE as follows:—
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BARSI, having the Cotton on the spot, has an ADVANTAGE of Rs. 6 per candy over SHOLAPUR. It is also the great mart for the manufactured material coming back from Sholapur and Bombay.
All the Sholapur Mills have paid well, one of them showing a profit of Rs. 6,71,676 on the last year's working.
SURROUNDED by the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, there is an immense opening for the sale of the out-turn; and if Bombay Mills can sell ahead for a year, BARSI, with an advantage of Rs. 15 per candy in freight and expenses, has the brightest prospects before it.
The BARSI MILLS will be found one of the VERY BEST INVESTMENTS. The MANAGEMENT will be completely in EUROPEAN HANDS, the Machinery will be of the latest and always kept up to the mark, and the AGENTS will do all in their power to MAKE IT AN IMMEDIATE and a LASTING SUCCESS.
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MONGINI BROTHER'S
EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,
in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.
MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.
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TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed [illegible] dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 14 Rood Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.
Sold by TREASURER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE McGEOCH CARRIAGE & MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb. 1906.
DEAR SIRS,—
A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4, Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.
The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.
Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,
ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

In 2½ Years over 150,000 Sold, & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
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CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.
HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.
J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.
THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.
"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices
PRICE:—RS. 2.

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SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

TOWN HALL.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
4th and 5th September, 1906.

AMATEUR PIERROT ENTERTAINMENT

Proceeds to be devoted to the

NURSES' RECREATION-ROOM FUND, ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Commencing 9-30 P.M. Seats Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.
Plan and Bookings at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE and Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "GISELA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, DECEASED.

THE abovenamed Gentleman, who died in Poona, on the 16th day of August, 1905, was formerly resident in England, but many years since he came to India and established the business of PHILLIPS and Co., and subsequently became the Managing Director of Phillips and Co., Limited, of Bombay, Byculla, and Poona, Wholesale Druggists and General Merchants. From time to time Mr. Phillips visited Poona, where he had a house, and from 1899 till his death he resided there, he paid occasional visits to Ootacamund, where he owned property and also to Calcutta.

Any person having any Will or Testamentary document of deceased made since the year 1896, or knowing of the whereabouts of same, will oblige by communicating with MESSRS. CRAWFORD BROWN & CO., Solicitors, 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a BRANCH LINE of RAILWAY, (Metre gauge), from Kurnool Road Station (Dhone) on the S. M. Railway to Kurnool Town, a distance of approximately 32 miles.

The Schedule showing the various classes of work to be carried out may be had on application to the Chief Engineer S. M. Railway, Dharwar, on payment of Rs. 90, which amount will be returned on receipt of a bona fide tender on the prescribed form in detail.

Tenders should be forwarded to the Chief Engineer, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, on or before the 20th September, 1906, in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for work on the construction of the Kurnool branch line."

Tenders by Telegram will not be considered and the decision of the Chief Engineer as to whether any particular Tender is a bona fide one or not shall be final. Plans and specifications may be seen and any further information may be obtained from the undersigned.

The Chief Engineer S. M. Railway does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and may accept or reject any portion of any Tender.

A. J. HUDLESTON,
Acting Chief Engineer.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DHARWAR, 30TH AUGUST, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of the late COOVERJI DHAREEY, a Merchant, of Cochin Hindu Bhatia, deceased.

BAI KESARBAI, widow of the late COOVERJI DHAREEY, residing at the Vadgadi in Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS K.C.I.E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, This Thirty-first day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six and in the Sixth year of our Reign,

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.

The 31st day of August, 1906.

Messrs. MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY AND EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF REDUCED RATES BY THE E. I., G. I. P. AND B. N. RYS. FOR THE CARRIAGE OF COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL FROM THE JHERRIA, RANEGUNGE, GIRIDIH, SANCTORIA AND CHAURASHI FIELDS, TO DADAR AND KURLA.

WITH effect from the 1st September, 1906, the following reduced rates will be introduced for Public and Railway coal, coke and patent fuel in full wagon loads booked at owner's risk, from all collieries situated in the Jherria, Raneegunge, Giridih, Sanctoria and Chaurashi fields, to Dadur and Coorla, by either the B.-N. Ry. (*via* Nagpore) or E. I. Ry. (*via* Jubbulpore) routes.

From	To Dadur and Coorla, per ton.
All collieries in the Jherria, Raneegunge, Giridih and Sanctoria fields	Rs. 11-4-0
Chaurashi "	11-2-0

Charges will be calculated and collected on a tonnage basis, subject to the present minimum charge for the different types of wagon used.

Fractions of a ton will be charged as follows :—

Below 2 cwt.—	No charge.
2 cwt. & below 8 cwt.	Charge as for ¼ ton.
8 " " " 12 "	" " " ½ "
12 " " " 18 "	" " " ¾ "
18 " " "	" " " 1 "

W. A. DRING, *General Traffic Manager.* E. I. RAILWAY.
A. M. CLARK, *Traffic Manager,* B. N. RAILWAY.

CALCUTTA, 29th AUGUST, 1906.

REMEMBER

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROS.

TRIENNIAL CLEARANCE SALE

Commences TO-DAY.

HEAVY REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

No. 1, SITARAM BUILDING, next to CRAWFORD MARKET.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public in general that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers BOOTS and SHOES of every description and can supply anything in the Boot and Shoe line.

We have received a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS. We have also received a fresh supply of MORRIS BROS'. HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and we are prepared to guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

Mofussil orders will receive prompt attention.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

SERIAL STORY.

TO-DAY

WE PUBLISH

ANOTHER INSTALMENT

OF

A NEW AND THRILLING

SERIAL STORY

ENTITLED

"FLIES IN THE WEB,"

BY

FERGUS HUME

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," "The Crime of the Crystral." "The Pagan's Cup," &c.)

Ever since the public eagerly tore from the Bookstalls piles of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," Fergus Hume's popularity has grown. As a writer of thrilling detective tales he has no equal. He has a masterly way of sustaining the interest of his stories to the very last chapter, where the mystery is cleared up and the criminal fixed—in the least suspected quarter. These qualities are strongly shewn in this, his latest serial, which is one of the best he has written

Instalments will Appear

EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY

ALL THREE EDITIONS.

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UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

FIRST DAWK

In Time for

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Both may

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THE BEST

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It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE,

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ALL ITS

BRANCHES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

YOUNG AND SILVENA

ENGLISH COMEDY COMPANY.

MONDAY, 10th SEPT.,
"MOROCCO BOUND."
TUESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER
"THE NEW BARMAID."
WEDNESDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER
"LA POUPEE."

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ex S. S. "MANIN," are informed that she went ashore near Massana, and was TOO BADLY DAMAGED to proceed on her voyage. The cargo, which was landed at Massana, was transhipped per S. S. "Maderi" now ARRIVED. The S. S. "Manin" declared General Average assessed at 10 per cent, we therefore REQUEST the CONSIGNEES to pay same, sign the average bond and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS at Berth A. Prince's Dock.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo otherwise they will not be entertained.

No survey can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the landing Shed.

Application for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the Survey can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh day.

SOCIETA COLONIALE ITALIANA.
Agents; VENICE STEAM NAVIGATION COY.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 25,00,000.

Divided into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each,

Rs. 25 to be paid on application and the balance Rs. 75 in one month after allotment,

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TOKERSEY SHAMJEE, Esqr.
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LALLUBHAI CHHAGANLAL, Esqr.
(Names of the other Directors will be given later on.)

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

THIS BANK has been started with a view to supply the demand which the existing Banks in this part of the Country on account of their constitution, or because of the circumscription of their scope, are unable to meet.

The Capital required to commence the business has already been subscribed, and the necessary arrangements for the purpose are being made. The Directors have good expectations of the future of the Institution.

Some Native States have long felt the necessity of Banking conveniences in their capitals, and the Directors have under consideration the terms offered by some of these States. If favourable terms are secured, the business of the Bank will be largely extended,

Copies of Prospectus and Forms of Applications for Shares may be had either from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or from the Undersigned at No. 38, Church Gate Street.

Intending Applicants may inspect printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association at either of the above places.

LALUBHAI CHHAGANLAL,
Managing Director.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MFG. COMPANY LIMITED.

ધી સર વાઘજી વધવાણ કેમ્પ મેન્યુફેક્ચરીંગ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the board of Directors of the above Company have resolved to pay an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per Share of Rs. 500 each and that the same will be paid to the Shareholders, whose names appear on the Company's register on 14th September 1906, on or after that date between office hours at the Registered Office of the Company, 121, Meadow Street, on presentation of Share-Certificates.

મોતી જેહાની કું.,
i.e., MOTI JETHA & CO.,
Secretaries. Treasurers. & Agents.

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THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
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THE

ORIENTAL

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Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

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OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly

RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY

RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8, We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Rajpoot Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

"GUNO" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed card only. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, brass Sign Boards, Poona Badges, Hooks and Screws &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MARADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 99 Meadow St., Bombay,

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REPORTER—PITMAN'S SHORTHAND with knowledge of sport. Inexperienced man need not apply.—"A" care of this Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required, Dr. A. L. Pudsong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and Supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During months of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas; Subsequent issues Re. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes:—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW ZA, Esq., Poona, writes:—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cures than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES. Please write only to:

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
DANGHAT, Bengal.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avise.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.,	Madeira.
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KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
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MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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RESERVE FUND £550,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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BOMBAY. *Manager.*

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

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A MACHINERY INSPECTOR for the Dandot Colliery. He will be in charge of all Steam Boilers, Machinery, overground or underground (if any), Colliery Workshop where repairs to Machinery, Engines and Rolling Stock are carried on. He will also supervise the overground Tramways and Inclines and see that they are safely and economically worked. Pay Rs. 250—10—300 per month with free quarters at Dandot.

Apply with copies of testimonials to

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PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS.

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,

ALSO

STEEL ANGLES, TEES, PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS

Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.

Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIGHTER FARE LIGHTER CARE.

The Making of Tea Cakes, Scones, and Pastry becomes a simple and easy matter if

Brown & Polson's

raising powder

"Paisley Flour"

(Trade Mark).

be used. Home made is better than shop made. 'Paisley Flour' has converted many to home-baking

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THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The Bombay Gazette" are as follow :—

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	Cash.	Cr. edit.
Yearly	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	" 11	" 14
Quarterly	" 6	" 7-8
Monthly	" 2	" 3

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Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
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Quarterly	" 9	" 11
Monthly.	" 3	" 4

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First insertion	Rs. 5-0
Second and Third insertion	each " 2-8
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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence; Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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First insertion	Per line As. 8
Second do.	" " 4
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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 5

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan line steamer Clan Macfarlane, 3109 tons, Captain W H Price, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa 1901 tons, Captain R S B Batior sailed yesterday for the Persian gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G N Ramage, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basreh via Karachi with a general cargo, and 18 cases opium.

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer. Gisela from Trieste this morning :—Mr and Mrs Bennett, Mr Horn, Mr Ringgger, Mr Levis, Mr Mesani, Mr Th Mardellis, Miss Stanes, Mr Schelling, Mr Stork and Mr K Shairani,

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
3	Kola	Ramage	Basreh, Aug 28

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Linga Africa	Rickford Butler	Karachi, &c Persian Gulf

The steamer Clan Macfarlane, Captain Price, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Chanda, for Antwerp.
" Coromandel, for Jeddah, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names.	From
31	Mary Park	G H Kierstead	Durban
	Perlak	J Offerhaus	Sumatra
	Shanjehan	J H Benson	Mauritius
	Siem	J R O'Sullivan	Singapore
	Ship Avon	J Burley	Sharpness

DEPARTURES.

	Ayuthia	H J Curtis	Bangkok
	Camilla	O Jones	London
	Goodwin	J T Clucas	Bombay
	Marksburg	W Krekler	Boston
Sept. 1	Pentakota	R F Thomson	Rangoon

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 31	Vessel.	From
	Clan Urquhart	Liverpool

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. S. Co.'s steamer Golconda, left London on the morning of the 1st instant.

The B. I. S. S. Co.'s steamer Jelunga, left Marseilles, homewards on the evening of the 31st August.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun, arrived at London on the evening of the 31st August.

The P. & O. Co's steamer Moultan arrived Plymouth on the morning of 1st instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath left Zanzibar for Bombay this morning, via Goa.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Catania, which left Bombay on the 18th August arrived at Naples on the morning of the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—

Try a Bottle and Convince Yourself.

Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork, etc.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out, or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL C O

No. 91, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., Chemists, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 1/16 ex	=	— 1/16
2½ per cent. Rentes	98 1-4	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfilcol Rupee Paper	65 3/16	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
spot in London	30 15/ 6	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	30 13/16	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	66 3/4	=	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Bill cheques	25/18	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20/48 1-4	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	483 1/4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	,,
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 ,,	=	,,
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 ,,	=	,,
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 ,,	=	,,
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 ,,	=	,,
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1/4 ,,	=	— 5/8
7 day market loans	2 1/2 ,,	=	— 3/8

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England about £100,000 for Egypt.

WHEAT—Quiet

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gurzeat 45 3-4 + 1/2 April-May sellers dull.

Yellow Cawnpore 44 3-4 — 1/4 April-May sellers dull.

Brown 41 1/2 April-May sellers dull.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 42 1/2 Sept.-Oct. sellers dull.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 3/8.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	dull
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	firm
Total Sales	3,000
Spot	538
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 15/16
Sold on speculation and for Export	339
Imports	nil
Futures closed	quiet

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4.86	4.83	4.85
—9	—8	—9
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4.86	4.88	4.90
—9	—8	—8
Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June.
4.92	4.95	
—8	—7	—7

American markets closed until Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	23,000
Do. Sold on speculation	nil
Do. Sold for export	1,000
Do. forwarded to Consumers	55,000
Do. Exports	11,000
Do. Week's Imports	14,000
Do. Stock	3,80,000
Private Stock	14,000
Afloat American	40,000
Do. Indian	7,000

COTTON.

	Bales
Stock in London	16,00
Total visible supply	1,120,000
Do. do. do. East Indian	127,000
Do. Quantity in sight	11,200,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st Sept.

Cotton	804	bales.
Wheat	7,328	cwts.
Linseed	1,867	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,110	,,
Gingelly seed	nil	,,
Poppyseed	1,240	,,
Groundnuts	147	,,
Castorseed	1,201	,,
Rice	5,645	,,
Myrabollams	472	,,
Cottonseed	2,402	,,
Mowraseed	65	,,
Gram	5,416	,,
Jowar	494	,,
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

The total visible supply of cotton as wired from Liverpool under Saturday's date is 1,120,000 bales, showing a decline of 50,000 bales from the previous week. The total quantity in sight for the season is 11,200,000 bales being an increase of 1,20,000 bales on the previous week. The Liverpool cotton market closed dull with a decline of 7 to 9 points in futures, and of 6 point in spot.

The local Sutta market is very sensitive and excited. Good Broach for March touched Rs. 222 on Sunday, opened at Rs. 223 to-day, advanced to Rs. 228 on receipt of a rumour that Miss Gile's estimate of condition in America is 7,819 per cent, and declined to Rs. 224 when Liverpool opening telegram came to hand this evening. We do not hear of much actual business passing in European houses in New crops, as the general idea is to wait for the Bureau report which is due to-morrow or next day.

The Linseed market is duly. The September sutta being now due ready Linseed has declined to Rs. 7 and closes weak. New crops for April-May are quoted Rs. 7-1.

To-day' crop and weather reports state that crops are doing well and cotton plants are flourishing in nearly all the reporting districts. Cawnpore and Delhi state that more rain is wanted, while most of the other stations advise seasonable weather.

The local Share market is firm. Closing rates are as follow :—

Petits		Rs.	3,670 C. D.
Davids		,,	525 X. D.
Jamsheds		,,	202¼ X. D.
Kohinoors		,,	780 X. D.
Empress		,,	582½ X. D.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.		...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand		...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 9/32d.	5/16.
Do. 6 do.	do.	1s. 4 7/16d.	15/32.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	170 1/2
Marks 3 do.	do.	...	139 1/4
Hongkong 30 Days'	Sight	...	158
Shanghai 30 do.	do.	...	216
Japan 30 do.	do.	...	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	...	97-7
1st Settlement.	31st October	97-7
2nd do.	1st Oct.	...

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st June	3 1/2	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 9th August	4	do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 23rd do.	5	do.	
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4	do.	

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	187
Do. fine	Dec.	,,	185
Do. fine	Jan.	,,	184
M G Dhamangaon fine	,,	,,	201
M G Nagpur fine	,,	,,	207
M G Khandesh fully good	,,	,,	185
M G K A fine	,,	,,	195
H G Bengals fully good	,,	,,	172
M G Broach good	Mar.	,,	224

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	3,000

Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4.85	4.84	4.81
—1	—1	—1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4.85	4.86	4.88
—1	—2	—2
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4.90	4.92	4.94
—2	—1	—1

CALCUTTA TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Scarcity of Rice.

THE JUTE TRADE.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes under date 31st August :—

A time-honoured joke sets forth *Jute* (*Pat*) *pat* as being the chief product of Bengal. Leaving aside the *double entendre*, and whatever the condition may be of the combined product implied by the humourist, it is certain that the two natural articles referred to are both in a bad way at the present time, and are giving a very bad half hour to all those who devote their time to the endeavour to make money out of them. The official figures for rice show that for some time past the trade has been on the decline, as far as export goes, a circumstance which is not altogether to be regretted, seeing to what a large extent the natives of Bengal have to rely on this article for their sustenance. It is, indeed, the staff of life to the Bengali. The export figures of Bengal rice for the three months April to June were, in 1904, tons 89,707, in 1905, tons 114,294, while in 1906 they amount to only 76,940 tons. A commentary on the advance in price is afforded by the rupee values attached, which are Rs. 95,03,299—Rs. 1,19,78,085 and Rs. 97,35,495 respectively over the three periods, that is to say 1906 with 13,000 tons less exported gives a value of some Rs. 2 1/4 lakhs over that of 1904. The grand totals for all India give an excess for 1906 over 1904 of nearly Rs. 103 lakhs and over 1905 by Rs. 91 1-2 lakhs, the surplus being provided by Burma, where the crops never seem to fail. The position is certainly pretty serious just now for the poorer classes, as roughly the value of Kazla rice, which forms their chief diet, costs to-day between Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per maund, against a normal price of Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2, while Ballam, usually costing Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 3-12, has doubled its value. Fortunately Burma is able to step in to the rescue, but her help is a bit discounted by the fact that the folk want educating to a meal of Rangoon rice. This sells in Calcutta to-day at Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 4-10 per maund, a fairly moderate rate, and steps should be taken to induce its consumption to as large an extent as possible. Each steamer coming from Burma just now is bringing from 300 to 400 tons, and the supply is practically unlimited. Last year Burma exported 1,577,733 tons as against 448,720 from Bengal ; in fact, fully three-quarters of India's export rice trade is in the hands of the Rangoon millers. Wheat is comparatively cheap just now, but here again the Bengali is not naturally a wheat eater, though it would likely be a good thing in more ways than one if this cereal formed a larger part of his food. A part from the social aspect of dear rice, the present market conditions are telling heavily against the trader, whether he be a rice merchant, who has large forward contracts falling due month by month and showing extravagant losses, or a shipper, who has either not covered his forward sales, or who, having covered, finds that his supplier has defaulted under the influence of the high range of values. If the present condition of the rice trade is in any measure exaggerated by the patriotic politician, he has certainly succeeded in introducing considerable confusion amongst the traders, both European and Native, and at the same time has brought about dire distress amongst his poorer fellow-countrymen.

The position of jute is equally puzzling, and even allowing for the usual exaggeration of the baler he must be losing money on all the sales he has made up to date. Fortunately, they are not large, for, profiting by experience, forward sales of all sorts have been made very sparingly. As an instance of the precautions of this forward business, I understand that some of the loose jute dealers, who supply the mills, and who were granted an extension on their 1904 contracts have still a quantity of jute to deliver, and find themselves in a much worse position not than if they had faced the music two years ago, the loss in some cases being between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 per maund. Plain sailing in jute was what was badly wanted this year ; in fact, it was essential to the well being of the trade, and, though there was general disappointment at the comparatively small excess shown by the official crop estimate, it was felt that even at the lowest figure there would be more than enough to go round. All calculations have, however, been upset by the untimely floods, which have stayed the transit of jute and its arrival in Calcutta and have done an unknown amount of damage to quality, even if they do not ultimately reduce the quantity to any appreciable extent. The total value of rice exports is some Rs 189 3/4 crores, but as fully three-fourths comes from Burma this province is not so seriously affected by short crops and high prices except in a domestic sense, but with jute it is the reverse, for while high prices benefit the dealer, and in that way the province, they have a very serious effect on the mills, on the success of which so many depend either as shareholders or on workers. The total capital invested in jute mills is somewhere about Rs. 8,00,00,000 while the value of raw jute exported last year was over Rs. 17 crores and of manufactured jute more than Rs. 12 1/4 crores. These figures give some idea of the importance of the industry to Bengal.

Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that operations in jute mill shares do not loom large in the daily lists ; in fact, they are very limited in extent and confined to quite a few mills. This week there has been a bit of a run on Fort Gloster shares, which starting at Rs. 157, touched Rs. 164, and are now back at Rs. 160. Even allowing for the extreme prices of the raw material such mills as have not sold much forward and have been able to take full advantage of the high prices ruling for Hessian makes should be working at quite a good profit. Preference shares of many of the mills are in good demand, as they pay a decent dividend, 5½ per cent to 7 per cent ; and at present cost give quite a good return to the investor. Debentures, too, have come in for some attention this week for investment purposes, but the majority of Calcutta operators prefer a run for their many such as is afforded by the delightful uncertainty of the ordinary share. Seeing how very strongly developed this feature is at the moment, jute shares are better left alone unless they can be bought well below to-day's values.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins Chief Justice of Bombay, goes on a month's leave from the 19th inst. to Kashmir where Lady Jenkin) is at present. The learned Judge, will avail himself of the High Court vacation which runs from the 19th October to the 8th November next, and will return to duty on the re-opening of the Court on 9th November. The Hon. M. Justice Russell, the Senior Judge, will act for the Chief Justice during his absence from Bombay.

TERRORS OF INDIGESTION.

BILE BEANS BANISH SEVERE CHEST AND BACK PAINS.

Mrs. Maria Rowe, the wife of a retired member of the Bradford police force, living at 10, Dyson street, Heaton, Bradford, has proved the worth of Bile Beans for indigestion.

Relating the details of her cure to a newspaper representative, she said:—"For many years I was a great sufferer from indigestion. I lost my appetite, and for a long time I daren't eat a hearty meal for fear of pains in the chest and stomach. I dreaded washing days, for when bent down at the wash tub, I had such severe back pains that it was terrible work to straighten myself up again.

"Nothing did me any good, and I almost despaired of again enjoying good health. Then I heard of the good Bile Beans were doing, and my husband bought me a box. The Beans suited me splendidly, and I improved right from commencing with them. After taking three bottles I felt better than I had done for years. I could eat a good meal, and I tackled my week's wash with pleasure, for Bile Beans had quite cured me of all my pains. I want other people to know of this grand medicine, and I am recommending Bile Beans wherever I can. We are never without a bottle in the house now."

All forms of digestive disorders yield to Bile Beans.

Obtainable of all chemists and medicine vendors at Re 1 and Rs. 2/4 per bottle, or post paid and packed free from the Bile Beans Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Re. 1/2 and Rs. 2/8 per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE :—A free sample of Bile Beans will be sent free to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette" 4th Sept, 1906.

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS 75, Hornby Road.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BICKLEY—August 26, at Madras, of cholera, William Charles Anderson, second son of George and Mary Bickley, Orgaum.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 0-19a., Low water, 5-44m., 6-19a.

Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Celebration of the Birthday of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Framji Cowasji Institute, 5-30 p. m., B. T. Amateur Pierrot Entertainment, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—During August the daily average attendance was 213, while admissions numbered 2,303.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Ville de la Ciotat" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at. 9 a. m. on Thursday the 6th instant. Letters, etc., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

RATANSI MULJI DISPENSARY.—During August the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,032. Among them the number of new admission was 672 ; classified as stated below :—Bhattias 86, Vanias 113, Brahmins 104, Lohanas 103, other castes 266 ; total 672. The average daily attendance was 99.

ACCIDENT TO AN OLD MAHOMEDAN.—A cart laden with cotton was proceeding along the Parel Road yesterday, when a shaft broke. The contents were transferred into another cart and after splicing the broken shaft with a piece of bamboo the driver drove along the Sukla Street. Here the bullocks became suddenly restive. The driver fell off the cart. A Mahomedan, named Ranjan Haiga, aged about 75 years, who happened to pass in front of the car was knocked down by one of the bullocks, one of the wheels of the cart passing over the old man's spine. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died an hour after his admission.

RESENTFUL CONDUCT OF A POLICE CONSTABLE.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Narayen Dhakoo Sawant, police constable No. 506 G, was charged with enticing away one Yamuna, wife of one Yesoo Kashi, and with having criminal intercourse with her. Mr. Kerker, pleader, appeared for the complainant, whilst the accused was defended by Mr. Athavle, pleader. It appeared that the accused lived with the young girl's father-in-law. He was dismissed from the place on account of his suspected intimate relationship with the girl. A month and a half ago the girl was missing from the house. She was found living with the accused. His lordship acquitted the accused on the first charge, but convicted him on the second, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 300.

THE BENE-ISRAEL MUTUAL PROVIDENT FUND.—The nineteenth annual meeting of the above Fund was held in the Hall of Mr. Aaron Elizah, No. 101, Markhali, on Sunday, when the directors, donors, and many others were present. Mr. Reuben B. Reuben was voted to the chair. Mr. Samuel Reuben Bhastaiker then read psalm 91. The Secretary called upon Mr. Isaac Shaloam to read the report to the meeting on his behalf. The accounts were audited and found correct by Messrs. S. E. Baker and Moses Abraham. The report was unanimously adopted. The balance sheet showed Rs. 1,078-15-4 to the credit of the Society. Messrs. S. Ezekiel and Samuel Ezekiel Bhankar were re-elected directors and Mr. Isaac Shaloam elected assistant secretary. The chairman lastly impressed upon the audience the necessity of Sabha, and urged that it was the duty of every Bene-Israelite to contribute towards the noble object of the Society. After the usual vote of thanks the meeting dissolved.

VOTERS AT BANDRA.—A public meeting was held at "Fernandez Villa" at Bandra on Sunday, to protest against the Resolution recently passed by the Bandra Municipality to disfranchise a number of voters. There was a large audience. Mr. Alexander J. Agabaig was voted to the chair. Mr. P.V. Patil, in a long speech, explained the object of the meeting and dwelt on the real system of local self-government as well as the importance of franchise. It was resolved to draft a memorial to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and a Sub-Committee of the following gentlemen with power to add was formed :—The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Mr. K. Natasajan, Mr. H. Narainrow, Mr. Tulsidas Keshowdas, Mr. N. Fateali, Mr. Agabeg, Mr. D. Fernandes, Mr. Frank Concecao, Mr. Dias, Mr. Pereira, Mr. Langrana, Mr. Kolah, and Mr. Patel. Mr. De Monte moved and Mr. Keshow G. Norwaykar seconded a proposition saying that a telegram be sent to the Commissioner N. D. to stay further the proceedings and final orders concerning the matter in view of the above memorial to the Government. The Chairman, in an able speech, dilated on the duties and responsibilities of the Bandra public as citizens with regard to the local municipal affairs. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

THE BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.—The eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Sunday, at the registered office of the Company, Girgaum, Bombay, to receive and adopt the Directors' Report and balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the Company for the year 1905. Mr. V. K. Bhatavalekar, the chairman of the Board of Directors, presided. The Report showed that the deposits increased from Rs. 56,718 to Rs. 1,17,213 ; the net profit during the year under report was Rs. 4,873 which together with last year's balance amounted to Rs. 5,047. Out of this Rs. 3,729 were distributed as dividend at 6 per cent ; Rs. 1,000 were added to the Reserve Fund, and the balance of Rs. 318 was carried forward. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings. The following is the Directors' Report :—We are glad to say that the progress which the Company has been making in the past has been fully maintained this year. The Deposits and Current Accounts during the year have increased from Rs. 56,718 to Rs. 1,17,213, which means they have more than doubled, The Capital of the Company also has gone up from Rs. 60,650 to Rs. 62,150. These circumstances, particularly the increase of the Deposits, show that the Bank is gradually growing in the confidence of the general public. The Branch which the Company opened at Belgaum on the 22nd May, 1905, is also making good progress. During the short period of seven months, after defraying its own preliminary and other expenses, it gave us a net profit of more than Rs. 400. During the year under report the Company has earned a net profit of Rs. 4,873 ; which with last year's balance comes to Rs. 5,047-1-6. Out of this we propose to add to the Reserve Fund Rs. 1,000 and to distribute Rs. 3,729, as dividend to the shareholders at the rate of 6 per cent, as before and to carry forward Rs. 318-1-6. The accounts have been duly audited by the Auditor Mr. G. J. Joshi. Mr. Joshi, we are glad to say, examined them with great care and has submitted a thoughful report.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	1	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	16
Water Division	0	0	7
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	21
Total	2	5	148
Total plague deaths to date	132,450		
Same date last year	0	8	80

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
14	14

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUDRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. HEUGH S SYMONS, OFFG. COMMANDANT.

Bombay, September 4.

1. The Town Hall will not be available for drill this Tuesday evening the 4th Instant.

2. There will be Parade for all members on the Church Gate Sands on Thursday morning next, the 6th Instant at 7-30 a. m. Dress—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
HEUGH S. SYMONS, Lieut.
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of a kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

SURREY'S BID FOR HONOURS.

Startling Cricket at the Oval.

DO CRICKETERS DIE YOUNG.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Not for many years has the fight for the County Cricket Championship aroused such intense interest. More often than not, the competition has been practically decided when there has been still another month to go, but this year, within a fortnight or so of the close of the season, the much-coveted honour may yet be gained by the representatives of either of three counties—Surrey, Yorkshire, and Kent. In spite of the somewhat unsettled state of the weather yesterday there were fully 10,000 people at Kennington Oval to watch the play in the return match with Lancashire. The public were evidently keenly alive to the fact that the first game at Old Trafford, Manchester, had ended in a draw, greatly in favour of the home side, and that any set back to Surrey now might completely spoil their chances. Lord Dalmeny, after losing the toss on several occasions, secured choice of innings, and the wicket, despite some rain during the night, being in fair order, Surrey went in to bat. Hobbs and Hayward had Harry and Huddleston against them, Dean acting as substitute for MacLaren, who did not field until after the luncheon interval.

The bowling proved very steady, and despite one or two good strokes runs came slowly, the score being only 21 when, after rather more than half an hour's cricket, the lightest of showers interrupted the game for a few minutes. On resuming Hayward, after nearly playing on to Huddleston, was completely beaten playing forward to Harry, who at 27 got Hobbs leg-before. Hayes, the next batsman, started freely with a couple of uppish cuts, and had a narrow escape from being caught in the slips, but then settled down to much better cricket. Hayward proceeded very deliberately, making some admirable strokes on the leg side at intervals, but showing no desire to force the runs. Sharp and Cuttell took up the bowling, and although they met with no immediate success, Sharp at 84 dismissed Hayes, who hit across the ball and was bowled. A partnership of forty minutes had produced 57 runs, of which 41 had been obtained by a 5 and nine 4's. Hayes made some splendid drives. Goatly started by getting two 4's and a 3—all on the leg side—off the first three balls he received, but it cannot be said that his batting ever suggested a long stay. Hayward, too, when 39 made a stroke in the slips which only just missed being a chance to Poidevin. Twenty minutes' cricket yielded 31 runs, Goatly's share being 22, when that batsman was taken in the slips. At lunch time the total stood at 116 for three wickets. Hayward not out 49.

By the time the players returned to the field the company had increased to quite ten thousand, the weather at that period of the day being extremely agreeable. Hayward at once completed his fifty, but soon the game took a decided turn in favour of Lancashire. A neat catch—left hand low down at slip—by MacLaren dismissed Hayward, and in the following over from Cuttell Crawford, playing back, was bowled middle stump, the bails and bits of wicket falling in 128. Apart from one or two dangerous strokes Hayward played very well for the two hours he withstood the Lancashire bowling. Dalmeny, joining Holland, made three fine hits, but Sharp, relieving Harry with his second ball knocked Holland's off stump, out of the ground, six wickets being down for 144. Just afterwards Dalmeny should have been run out but the ball was returned awkwardly to Findlay and the Surrey captain, although getting right to the other end of the pitch, succeeded in regaining his crease. However, at 165 both Dalmeny and Lees left, the former stepping right in front of his wicket to a ball he did not attempt to play, and the latter being well caught high up at slip. Rain then caused an interruption of twenty minutes, five wickets having fallen in less than an hour since lunch for 49 runs. When the players returned to the field Lancashire threw away a chance of running out Knox, but with seventeen runs added a catch at the wicket dismissed that batsman, and with Rushby soon bowled Surrey were all out by half-past four for 184.

Some startling cricket marked the opening of the Lancashire innings, which was entered upon at ten minutes to five. MacLaren went in first with Spooner, and Lees and Knox bowled. The score was only ten when Knox, in his second over, shattered MaLaren's wicket. Tyldesley came in, but at 14 a fine ball from Lees sent back Spooner, while just afterwards Tyldesley, pulling a ball from Knox up to mid-on, narrowly escaped dismissal. Half a dozen overs had resulted in 17 runs being scored for two wickets when a sharp shower prevented any more cricket until half-past five. Tyldesley, with Poidevin as his partner, then in one over from Lees made a fine leg hit and an off drive repeating the strokes in that bowler's next over, but meanwhile Poidevin, after driving Knox to the boundary, had to dodge the next ball, which got up head high, and had his off stump uprooted by the third, three wickets being down for 30. With Sharp in a catch at extra mid-off disposed of Tyldesley, and another fine ball from Lees, which came in and kept low, sent back Sharp, half the side being out for 49. Another disaster speedily befell the visitors, the total standing at 52 when Harry hitting out at Lees, missed the ball, and had his leg stump knocked down. For the moment it seemed just possible that Lancashire might be all out before the drawing of stumps, but Findlay offered a stubborn and Makepeace a skilful resistence. Just at the finish Crawford and Hays bowled, but to no purpose, the total at the close of play being 67 for six wickets.

Bowlers met with a surprising amount of success. Sixteen wickets fell in the course of four hours and a half's cricket for an aggregate of 251 runs. Some rain had fallen overnight, and there were one or two showers yesterday morning, but the pitch did not appear to be materially affected, and until late in the afternoon no occasion arose for the use of sawdust. For all that run-getting always proved a matter of considerable difficulty, and although up to lunch time Surrey succeeded in scoring 116 for the loss of three wickets thirteen batsmen were afterwards dismissed for 135 runs. A couple of light showers caused brief interruptions—one while the two first batsmen were together, and the other towards the close of the Surrey innings—but there was nothing at all heavy until after five o'clock, and even then the players were only kept out of the field for twenty minutes. No doubt the rain, slight as it was, changed the pace of the ground somewhat, but the unexpected course of the day's cricket resulted mainly from the excellency of the bowling, Cuttell and Sharp for Lancashire and Lees and Knox for Surrey all accomplishing very fine work.

Surrey, who enjoyed choice of innings for the first time for more than three weeks, entered upon the struggle in very determined fashion, Hayward and Hobbs taking nearly forty minutes to make the first 27 runs. Hays enlivened matters considerably, helping to put on 57 in the next forty minutes, and although Hayward found himself more often in difficulties than is usual with that batsman, the prospect seemed distinctly in favour of a good score when the hundred was reached with two men out. After lunch, however, the last seven wickets were down before Sharp and Cuttell in eighty minutes for the addition of only 68 runs. Hayward wanted only 65 to complete his 3,000 runs for the present season, but was denied the satisfaction of obtaining that rare distinction, being still 14 short of that number when dismissed by one-handed catch low down in the slips. Still the famous Surrey batsman, if not playing in his finest style, showed much skill, and laid the foundation of what proved a very useful total. Going in first he was fourth out at 128 after being at the wickets two hours. Altogether Surry took three hours and ten minutes to make their score of 184.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper fold by Chemists Grocers, &c.

ALLEGED THEFT OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postal Peon and Newspaper Proprietor in Trouble.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 1.

A local postal peon, whose duty it was to clear pillar boxes, had been in the habit, it is alleged, of removing postage stamps from letters therein and is on now his trial in the Court of the City Magistrate.

The proprietor of the *Gulzar-i-Hind*, a local Mahomedan newspaper, who, it is further alleged, used to buy the above stamps at a reduced price, has also been charged.

FOOTBALL AT RANGOON.

Unique Situation in Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 3.

In the Rangoon League Cup competition the Rangoon Gymkhana opposed the Devonshire team in a match which could not be legitimately termed the final tie owing to its problematical nature rendered by the contending teams having an equal number of points, the Y. M. C. A. tieying with them as well. Should either the Gymkhana or the Devonshires prove victorious this issue would give the winners the much coveted trophy, while the vanquished team would be displaced as the runners-up by the Y.M.C.A. stepping in. These elements of uncertainty attaching to the issue of the match consequently brought about a position of affairs unprecedental in the history of "Soccer" in Rangoon. The standard of play was, by no means, up to the high water mark compared with previous years although be it said in justice to the Rangoon Gymkhana they decidedly surpassed their opponents both in science and in defensive tactics. The Gymkhana won by two goals to nil.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Seven teams for the Durand Football Tournament have arrived at Simla, and the camp at Annandale is daily growing. All are expected by the 6th. Captain Stares of the Bedfords, who will act as Referee will arrive on the 10th. There will be two matches per *diem* except on the occasion of finals and semi-finals. The ties will be drawn on September 7th.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF SEPTEMBER 4, 1856.]

WE have seen the portrait of a friend, executed by Mr. Svoboda in a style of photography new to us, and which the artist claims as his own invention. The picture is on canvas, and is the largest specimen of photographic portraiture that we have met with. The likeness is admirable and the finish perfect. The secret of the invention, if any there be, is, we suppose, in the coating of the canvas to receive the impression, and as the colorific influence does not appear to extend beyond the surface, in the case with paper, we may perhaps believe that these photographs combine the durability of the daguerreotype with the beauties and advantages of the ordinary positive on paper. The Bombay market seems to be well supplied in the line of sun-painting just now. Besides our regular local practitioners, professional and amateur, and Mr. Svoboda, we have Mr. Paul with his daguerreotypes, executed on the very reasonable terms introduced by Mr. Newman a while ago, but, to judge from some which we have seen, turned out with greater care and effect than the production s of that artist.

The revived *Morning Chronicle* of Calcutta shows symptoms of vitality which the lingering old paper had not exhibited for years. It has commenced operations with a rather lucky hit. In a spirited little article on the financial operations of Government in connection with public works in India, it says : "The Treasury is empty."

The *Englishman's* Punch insinuates the same thing in an *on dit* that the military guard is to be withdrawn, its service being no longer required in that quarter !

"The revenue exhibits a deficit. Oude and Nagpore will not for two or three years yield a surplus balance. The only alternative left is the opening of a new loan, which is inevitable. This financial measure, we suspect, is just now engaging the serious attention of the Governor-General-in-Council ; and we shall not be surprised to see a "Gazette Extraordinary" almost immediately announcing a Foreign Loan !" Whether this anticipation of a Persian War Loan was the result of deduction, information, or a clever guess, our contemporary will probably think he has a right to plume himself on his prophetic powers.

Mr. J. B. Norton, the able barrister of Madras, who lately resigned the appointment of Government Pleader in the Sudder there, is, we observe, the Agent for the Rauees of Tanjore, widows of the late and last Raja. The prince died a few months ago, leaving no heir, and his widows have a grievance of course, but whether it is the refusal of permission to adopt a successor or a mere matter of allowances we do not at present remember. There were reports in Madras that the Nagpore drama had been repeated at Tanjore and that Mr. Norton had been dealt with as was Major Ousley,—that he had not been allowed to communicate with the interestiug clients, and was coming back discomfited. This appears, however, to have been all a mistake. Mr. Norton himself writes to the *Spectator*, which had published a mild version of the false report, declaring that he has received both from Government and the Resident every reasonable facility, and that if there has been any delay, it has arisen from differences of opinion among parties within the palace, which he believes necessitated further reference. "But," continues the learned gentleman," perhaps the best proof that I can afford of the liberal treatment that I have met with, is the fact that I have this moment returned from an interview with my clients in their own apartments in the palace." This is as it should be and there is no reason to suppose it would have been otherwise at Nagpore, had not Major Ousley's clients and their native agents taken so much pains to give him the character of fire-brand coming into a powder magazine.

An intelligent Hindoo gentleman has addressed us, in a letter

DHARIWAL
PURE
WOOL
MATERIALS

are

AS GOOD AS ANY and

BETTER THAN MOST.

Dhariwal Pure Wool Materials are the only reliable wearing materials because they are made of Pure Wool throughout, without admixtures of any description.

They are the materials that enable you to keep well because they prevent chills and impart a sense of comfort and safety to the wearer.

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Perfection we aim at,

Excellence we attain.

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Send for samples to :—

THE MANAGER, DEPT : 4

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Numerous testimonials in hand.

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STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.
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NOTICE.

THE CELEBRATION of the Eighty-Second Anniversary of the BIRTHDAY of Mr. DADABHOY NAOROJI will be held in the Hall of the Framji Cowasjee Institute, on TUESDAY, the 4th September next, at 5-30 P.M., (Bombay Time). The Public are cordially invited to attend.

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.
GOKALDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH.
CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD,
KAZI KABIRUDDIN.
JAFFERBHOY RAHIMTOOLA,
DAMODER GORDHANDAS SOOKHADVALA,
D. E. WACHA,

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
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NOTICE.

PRIVATE LETTERS, PARCELS, AND TELEGRAMS FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, which CANNOT be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, KIRKEE, by 6-30 a.m., on 5th September, 1906, should be addressed "BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town until 10th September, 1906 when they should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, KIRKEE.

2. OFFICIAL communications for HIS EXCELLENCY should continue to be Addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, KIRKEE.

J. H. DU BOULAY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency The Governor of Bombay.
Dated Ganeshkhind, 30th August, 1906.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1906.

GOVERNMENT AND THE BENGALI.

SIR FREDERICK LELY's letter to the *Times* on the resignation of Sir J. B. Fuller is a more outspoken document than the telegraphic summary indicated, Sir Frederick was evidently very angry that Sir Bampfylde had been permitted to resign. He has been an unusually severe critic of Government and its methods since his own retirement and not long ago addressed a volume of suggestions as to how the government of the country especially of Bombay could be improved. Sir Frederick did not mince words in that publication. He is even plainer in his meaning in this later effusion and tells Government that it has made a great mistake in its dealing with the turbulent element on the other side of India, and clearly shows how it has failed to realise that the present agitation is not the outcome of legitimate resentment of an injustice or of any honest conviction that the partition of Bengal and the creation of a new province have been productive of any hardship or even inconvenience to the community. And there is no closing his eyes to the fact when he writes : "The collision in Eastern Bengal between the authorities and the agitators has been acutely watched, but outside the region immediately concerned there has been no sort of interest in the partition for its own sake. The average Indian knows and cares no more about that than the average Englishman does about the settlement of the Danubian provinces." No one has been less merciful in his denunciation of the mistakes of Government than Sir Frederick and he is guilty of no inconsistency in the admission that Government appeals to all classes in different ways, all more or less successfully. But, he adds : "The primary bond which unites all into an orderly and easily governed whole is not so much the justice and wisdom of our rule—for with the best intentions that is often at fault—as the universal belief that lawlessness will not be tolerated. . . That is the inward secret of the control of large districts by two or three Englishmen which is so often admired by visitors" and is the marvel of our foreign critics—one of whom, only the other day, held up our administration of India for the emulation of the administrators of Colonial France.

It is, of course, correct to say that Sir Bampfylde's resignation was the immediate outcome of the refusal of Government to support him in his proposed punishment of turbulent schoolboys, in regard to which the Bombay Government set such an excellent example in its disposal of the youths at Thana. And the question what sort of influence is to be exercised at the public schools is a more important one than the Government of India seems to realise. "It is strange" cynically observes Sir Frederick "that while Englishmen at home agree that religion shall be taught they give public support to schools in India, without any sort of guarantee that the children shall even be taught to be good citizens, nay, with the certainty that sometimes they will not be." In illustration of his point, Sir Frederick points out that in the case with which Sir Bampfylde had to deal the boys had actually formed themselves into a volunteer corps, illegally to prevent the sale of certain goods and to make disorder in the streets in pursuance of their "political" views. So far in Sir Frederick's view there was no occasion for anything more serious than perhaps a little judicious birching. But the masters, instead of maintaining discipline, encouraged the preposterous youngsters and were, in fact officers of the corps, in defiance of repeated warnings by the authorities of the folly and the danger of it. They put a premium both upon insubordination and disloyalty, either of which it ought to have been their first duty to discourage—for their own sakes as well as of that of the country. It was necessary to punish both them and their pupils and the manner in which Sir Bampfylde proposed to effect this was a perfectly constitutional as well as a merciful, if not a lenient, one. In defending it Sir Frederick Lely will remind the reader of his recently published "suggestions" wherein he lamented the fact that the one class of public posts in the whole country which has been taken altogether out of the hands of Englishmen should have been the headmasterships of High Schools. Instead of being the first to go, he declared, and we agree with him, they should have been the last. "Every wise man" wrote Sir Frederick, "will admit that the fortune of a country depends largely on its boys, especially those of the better classes, learning the lessons of truth, self-restraint, reverence, courage and manners ; and no candid man will deny that at present there is no one in India who can teach them so well as the right sort of Englishman who brings with him the spirit of the public school. The absence of such is an injury to Young India. It is also a loss to the Empire, for the blank ignorance of Englishmen too often growing into aversion, which possesses the average middle-class native would not be so likely to exist, if the latter carried about with him the memory and influence of a single true friend and master of his boyhood, belonging to the race."

All this is very true and might have been quoted before for the benefit of the Government of India in connection with the present case. But it may be that Government had longer sight than was imagined and that it was unnecessary to lecture them. They may have foreseen the denouement. Anyhow, we imagine they will point with satisfaction to the events of the past few days in justification of the policy adopted. "Give a fool rope enough and he will hang himself" is an old proverb, and one for which the Government would find a more elegant equivalent, though it would signify precisely the same thing. The "crowning and anointing" of Babu Surendranath Bannerjee as king of the malcontents reduced the whole agitation, whether anti-partition, Swadeshi or against the British occupation, to an utter absurdity. The anti-climax, is recognised by the vernacular journals of Calcutta, even by those which have hitherto stood most firmly by the Babu. And if to Mr. Surendranath is left one particle of the intelligence, of the sanity, with which he has usually been credited, he will see that by permitting himself to be "fanned, garlanded, umbrellaed, and anointed and crowned like a real King" he ceased to be respected and further that he could no longer ask to be regarded as the leader of an intelligent section of the people. We regret this act of self-degradation of both people and leader, anxious as we are that the good which is in every movement shall be duly set forth and the justification for any movement duly examined and credited to the legitimate aspirations of an intellectual section of the community. But the Bengali agitators have lowered themselves beneath contempt. We should have preferred to believe that the effusive tearfulness, the shaking of the mighty voice to which the *Bande Mataram* refers had signified the leader weeping over the follies of his followers, instead of tears of gratitude, an outbreak of joy at the popular recognition of his "greatness." The "leader of Bengal" has permitted himself to be ridiculed and humiliated, and we commiserate with our contemporaries of the other side of India on the shock of discovering that the leader they have exalted so persistently is very human after all, that the idol they set up has feet of clay.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE work of the Bombay Improvement Trust, judged by its Administration Report for the year 1905-6, is a record of work well done. There is nothing to show that it has not been satisfactory to the parties interested, or that the Trustees have not been actuated by a sincere desire to accomplish the purpose for which the Trust was called into being. It is on record that the total capital expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 35,09,177 of which Rs. 25,54,366 was expended on the acquisition of 148 properties. The shortage of expenditure, as compared with the previous year is due to the fact that two of the Board's schemes, acquisition for which would, it was anticipated, be in progress during the year, had not received the sanction of Government and they did not receive it until after the close of the year. Progress was made with Princess-street, as we know, and it is shown that since the formal opening on the occasion of the Royal visit, the main road has been opened through to the Jumma Musjid in Shaik Memon Street, while half of Lohar street has been completed and the Cross roads are in active progress. Other new streets have been completed and taken over by the Municipality. With regard to the commencement of the new overbridge at Chaupati, in connection with the Board's 80-feet road, connecting its eastern approach with the Queen's road, in view of the fact that on the completion of this bridge the Railway Company will have right to close the existing Chaupathi level crossings, the scheme which has been approved by the Board and submitted to Government, provides, in addition to the main road, a branch road proceeding in a northerly direction to Girgaum Back Road, opposite Chunam Kiln Road which will thus give direct communication to Gilder-street and the north of the Island. The First Nagpada Improvement scheme may now be considered complete and work at Mandvi Koliwada will be proceeded with when the Trust gets possession of the old Native Infantry lines near the Crawford Market in which to provide accommodation for the people who will be rendered temporarily homeless so soon as work is begun. A notoriously insanitary district is being overhauled in the Navroji Hill scheme operations. Other projected schemes, representing in the aggregate upwards of ten crores of rupees, are before the Trust and it will be necessary now carefully to review the whole of these proposals with a view to decision being come to as to how and in what order these schemes can best be taken up for execution with due regard to the finances. Numerous schemes are in progress of evolution, and left long enough the Trust will reform the entire Island, but in some places it may be they fail to look sufficiently far ahead and do not allow their operations to proceed on a sufficiently liberal scale. Shortness of money may have much to do with it or we might have broader roads and great expansive squares, such as grace many another city, but which we never got a suggestion of in Bombay. Still when the Trust's property begins to pay, better many things may be possible which are now beyond the limits even of dreams.

THE CONSTITUTION OF CHINA.

To those who look with real sympathy on the attempt that is being made to awaken China from its long sleep the news that the Emperor has issued an edict granting administrative and financial reforms comes as pleasant news tempered only with slight reservation until the exact nature of these reforms be made known. But the granting of the reforms has been but a final step in concrete acknowledgement of the needs of the Celestial Empire in the matter of Constitutional Government. The English papers were singularly reticent in their accounts of the visit of the Travelling Commissioners because, perhaps, the ordinary public is inclined to look upon the Chinese as a nation specially invented for comic opera. But the Commissioners themselves took their tour in the most serious spirit with the result that within two months of their return to Peking, their recommendations have borne fruit. The Emperor, so Reuter tells us, recognises the antiquity of the political system and promises the introduction of a Constitution when the country is ripe for it. This is but another way of stating that Constitutional Government will be adopted when a thoroughly tested code has been devised out of the lessons learned by the Commissioners and adapted to the peculiarities of China. The Commissioners lost no time, on their return, in sending in a memorial to the Emperor and Empress-Dowager, and it is stated on good authority in Peking, that this recommended the adoption of the Japanese Constitution as most suited to the special conditions obtaining. The Japanese Press has not been slow to discuss the matter in all its aspects and several of the most influential journals affirm that an indispensable preliminary would be the translation of the principal constitutions of the world. Further than that, full consideration will have to be given to the existing administration of the eighteen Provinces of the Empire. This could scarcely be done in less than twelve years, but the last edict would seem to show that a middle course will be adopted. When one remembers that many centuries have been spent by other nations in framing their constitution it is clear there is little left to be invented in this direction. Japan realised this and her present constitution is a patch work and adaptation of many others, so that it is quite credible the Commissioners may have recommended it as a basis on which to work. The conditions of the two nations are, by no means, exactly similar, but Japan approximates China far more closely than any other nation, and the greater Empire will not go far wrong in accepting a proved system which would need less alteration than any other. A new spirit has sprung up in the country which demands something better than the old regime. "China for the Chinese" has become a very real cry and has been reviled unnecessarily but without such a desire the awakening of China would be impossible and it must always be remembered that the real awakening is the obliteration of the prevailing ignorance. This has been the mainstay of the bureaucratic party which has governed China and the spread of education, which is an essential part of whatever Constitution may be adopted, is the chief plank in the platform which will curtail their power and ultimately abolish a form of Government at best which even Russian methods fade into insignificance. Lack of communication over the vast distances, however, militates against any rapid upheaval and though a Constitution be adopted within the next few years, it must be many years before it has spread its power over the whole of the Empire.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. "Oriental" with the outward Mails of the 24th ultimo left Aden at 4 P.M., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 A.M., on Friday next.

NEWS has been received of Mr. Calvert's arrival at Gartok on the 4th of August.

SURGEON-GENERAL Bomford, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, who is at present on tour, will return to Simla this week.

WE understand from Persia that the Shah has almost recovered from the recent serious illness and is able to move about with the aid of a stick.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co., s.s. Ville de la Ciotat left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday morning and she is excepted here to-morrow at 11 p.m.

COLONEL S. Inagaki, the Japanese Military Attache to the Indian Army, arrived here from Simla yesterday and is staying with the Manager of the Japan Bank. Colonel Inagaki was formerly the Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy at the Court of St. James.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th August shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of 86,601, mds. with a decrease of Rs. 90,673 in the earnings.

YET another new Bank is to be established in Bombay—the Bank of Western India, Limited. As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, the capital is to be twenty-five lakhs of rupees. The directorate is a strong one with Mr. Lalubhai Chaganlal as managing director.

THE *Ceylon Observer* publishes the following note anent the discussion on synthetic rubber at the British Association Meeting at York : —"Our senior specially questioned Professor Tarden after the meeting was over, going over the more prominent points and getting answers and information very courteously accorded, the summing-up, of the Professor being : 'I would be inclined to tell the Ceylon planters to plant and cultivate all the rubber trees they can without the slighest fear of the chemist being able to interfere, commercially with their raw product.' One thing, the Professor mentioned, was the scarcity and cost of turpentine, which was at present dependent on their experiments towards an artificial rubber. So much for a matter closely effecting the future of Ceylon, on which it is well to have this reassurance from so high a quarter."

THE village authority was discussing the Spanish-American war, "Two thousand years," he said, "and them Philippines ain't altered, not a mite. You mind what St. Paul said of 'em ?"

Two years ago the Council of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association, having regard to the fact that the King's Prize at the Great Bisley Meeting of the National Rifle Association provided a means of Selecting the Champion Volunteer Rifleman of the year at Home, determined to try the experiment of an All-India Shoot for Indian Volunteers. A shoot on King's prize rules under the name of the Viceroy's Competition was accordingly inaugurated, and to meet the insurmountable difficulties of bringing men to one central meeting, it was arranged that the shooting should be held throughout India at local centres, under strict supervision. The result in the first year was a great success. 904 officers and men fired in the competition, while last season the numbers took a bound forward to 1174. Entries for the season 1906-7 close at the office, of the Honorary Secretary, Captain J. Wyness, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, 14, Clive Street, Calcutta, at midday on Saturday the 29th September, 1906.

AN order has been issued by the Madras Government accepting the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Registration regarding the exhibition in Registration Statistics of the value of certain classes of leases. Summarised, the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Registration is as follows :—(1) That the annual rent only of perpetual leases may be ordered to be shown in column 14 of satistical Form I in this Presidency also ; (2) that no change need be made in the headings of columns 16 and 24 of the same form ; (3) that in the case of leases granted not for specific money consideration, but for services rendered, no value need be entered in the statement ; and (4) that, as regards leases for lump initial payments without any rent reserved, such advanced amounts may be ordered to be shown in column 16 (value of annual rents).

THE New York correspondent of a contemporary writes :—Women's nerve in the presence of danger was put to a test at Coney Island recently, when applicants for the post of lion-tamer at a well-known managerie were invited to enter the lions' den in order that a final choice might be made. The salary offered was £20 a week, and there were sixty-seven applicants, whose number, however, was reduced to forty when the manager informed them that before any one entered the den they must all sign an agreement freeing the proprietors of all liability in case they were eaten. Nine more disappeared when the lions began to roar fiercely, and only thirty-one actually entered the cage. As a test of their courage, Victoria, an ill-tempered old lioness, was admitted from the inner portion of the cage. When she growled several of the women fainted and only three showed real presence of mind, and proved themselves fearless of danger. These three—Miss Keller, Miss Armstrong, and Miss Breen, all New York girls—will be required to give an exhibition of their nerve daily for a week, after which a final choice will be made. Miss Breen told an interviewer she was "afraid of nothing that walked, so long as it didn't crawl." "For another £20 a week," she added, "I would put my head in a lion's mouth."

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY

FERGUS HUME.

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.)

SYNOPSIS OF BY-GONE CHAPTERS :—Jacob Tawse, a Hebrew money lender, is found by the caretaker of his offices, Mrs. Zeal, apparently murdered. A woman's stocking stuffed with sand is found in the office, and in the presence of several witnesses Tawse rouses up sufficiently to utter words which arouse suspicion against Rebecca Mendoza his niece. The second chapter introduces us to Mrs. Benhillo's boarding house, where a meeting takes place between Marion Wallace and her lover Roland Carver, whilst Marion's father, Sir Athelstan, is absent attending the inquest on Tawse. Marion speaks of Tawse as having been her father's old school fellow. Roland Carver appears to be hiding some trouble. Roland presently receives a visit from Owen Mallett, a solicitor, who is the suitor favoured by Sir Athelstan for his daughter's hand. Mallett had frequently assisted Tawse in business, and from knowledge thus gained accuses Roland's brother of forging Tawse's name to a bill. As a prosecution had been about to take place, he suggests that Fred Carver was the murderer. He endeavours by means of threats to extract a promise from Roland to withdraw his suit in regard to Marion. Sir Athelstan evinces peculiar regard for a governess engaged, at Mallett's instigation, for young Dick Wallace, his orphaned grandson. A stormy interview between Roland and Sir Athelstan concludes by the latter undertaking to withdraw his opposition to Roland's suit on condition that he discovers Tawse's murderer. Roland applies for assistance to his friend Jack Werner, who proves to have a personal incentive in endeavouring to track the murderer. Some papers belonging to Tawse are found by Werner in Roland's desk. They refer to Mrs. Benhillo, who is called in, and acts very strangely during the interview, although it is evident she did not hide the papers.

CHAPTER VII.

A CHANCE MEETING.

When Jack Werner left Carver, he did not know very well how to act. For some years he had been and idler about town and an amateur journalist, doing little work, and devoting himself to a life of pleasure. It was his love for Lady Betty Park that first made him alive to the necessity of increasing his income so that he might marry her. Werner was the heir to Lord Trentham's title and to a great deal of money ; but his uncle was hale and hearty, so there was not much chance of entering into his kingdom for some considerable time. Meanwhile Lady Winceby, who was ambitious and invariably hard up through her gambling propensities, would make Batty marry some South African millionaire. In that case Werner would lose the girl he loved. But Lady Winceby gave him one chance of winning her daughter, namely by offering to permit the marriage, and gain Lord Winceby's consent thereto, if Jack found out who killed Tawse, and recovered her promissory note.

Werner commenced operations by going to Rochester House, and inspecting the scene of the crime.

It was the only thing he could do, and he walked to the little street leading out of Soho Square with a vague idea of how he should act thereafter. It was late in the afternoon, and when Jack arrived he found Mrs. Zeal washing down the stairs. On seeing a smart young gentleman at her elbow, she rose, and wiped her arms with an inquiring look. "And what may you want, sir ?" asked Mrs. Zeal, suspiciously.

"My name is Werner—"

"Mr. John Werner, Lord Trentham's nephew ?" asked the woman, starting.

Jack was surprised. "Yes, how do you know ?"

"My 'usband, as is Matthew Zeal, and a model of Hercules, sitting to a gent in Chelsea, mentioned as having seen you, sir, in the studio."

"It's not improbable," said Werner, amused at this notoriety. "I go to many studios, and have many friends in the artistic world. Well, Mrs. Zeal, I want.—"

"And how do you come to know my name, sir ?"

"It appeared in the papers when the inquest on Mr. Tawse was held."

"Ah, that it did, sir," said Mrs. Zeal, shaking her horse-head, "and I was worrited by them lawyers out of all patience, I do assure you, sir. As if I knowed anything, but that pore Mr. Tawse was alive at seven and dead at eight, when I took up his cup of chocolate."

"Is that all you know ?" asked Werner suddenly.

Mrs. Zeal screwed up her ugly face into many wrinkles. "P'raps it is, and p'raps it ain't, sir," said she sharply. "I must get on with my work, bein' paid for doing the same, and very badly at that."

"So badly," said Jack, persuasively, "that a sovereign might help you at a pinch."

Mrs. Zeal rose again and faced him, the tall gaunt figure of a woman, with her arms akimbo. "An' what, sir," she demanded sternly, "may your bribery and corruption be for ?"

"Ah, I can't tell you that, Mrs. Zeal. I have a reason to learn who killed Mr. Tawse, and—"

"Killed him," interrupted Mrs Zeal quickly, and with a shade of surprise, "why there ain't no doubt as his niece killed him."

"Mr. Mallett does not think so, if you know Mr. Mallett."

"And I ought to, Mr. Werner, seeing as my own blessed son Abel, who takes arter his mother in looks, is in Mr. Mallett's office. Ho," added Mrs. Zeal, rubbing her nose thoughtfully, "so Mr. Mallett don't think that she done it, don't he. And who do he think is the gory and murderin' assassin ?"

"I can't say, but Mr. Mallett seems to think that Miss Mendoza is innocent."

"Much he knows about it," snorted Mrs. Zeal with contempt. "Guilty she is, and hanged she should be."

"How can you be certain ?"

"Here's a lady," said Mrs.-Zeal, without taking much notice of the interruption, "as says she's agoin' to the theatre, and puts on evening dress. Out she goes early, and don't come back. And on the same night her loving uncle, as is to leave his money to 'er is murdered with a sandbag in a female stocking. Miss Mendoza don't go home again—oh, no. Having killed her uncle, and looked for that will, she gets away."

"What," said Jack, a new light breaking in on his brain, "then you think that Miss Mendoza knew that Tawse had changed his mind, and intended to leave the money to Sir Athelstan Wallace ?"

"Yes, I do," said Mrs. Zeal nodding, "and she killed her loving uncle, and looked for the will. That was why she cleared the safe, and took away them papers."

"She didn't find the will though."

"No. An' why ? Mr. Mallett, as is the executor of the deceased, had that blessed will, and money came to him as money was due to."

Jack thought for a few minutes. "All this is pure theory," said he after a pause. "No one can prove that Rebecca Mendoza was in Mr. Tawse's room on that night, or at that hour."

"Ho, can't they ?" sniffed Mrs. Zeal and he gants scrub vigorously.

"Ah," said Werner quickly, "then you can ?"

"That's tellings, sir."

"Why should it not be, if I make it worth your while ?"

Mrs. Zeal rose for the third time, and began to dry her arms, fixing an extremely cunning pair of eyes on Werner's face. "The one 'undred offered by the Government ain't enough," said she deliberately, "an' seeing that Sir Athelstan Wallace have twenty thousand a year, it's chances as he may offer more."

"No," said Jack quietly, "I may tell you that there is no chance of any reward being offered by him."

"Ho, and 'ow mean that is, sir. Well, one 'undred pounds is one 'undred pounds, and Zeal an' me 'ud like 'em."

"By convicting Rebecca Mendoza."

"I say nothing, sir."

"Mrs. Zeal," said Werner, speaking seriously, "I have taken up this case, and I intend to run down the assassin."

"And for why ?"

"I shan't tell you that. But if you will give me information likely to lead to the detection of the assassin, I'll give you one hundred and fifty pounds."

"One hundred and fifty pounds ! 'Ow do I know as you'll pay ?"

"I give you my word, as soon as I can prove the guilt of Rebecca Mendoza, and the trial is over, you shall have the money."

Mrs. Zeal looked at him long, and pondered for a time. "I'll trust you, sir," said she. "For even if you play me false, I can allays go to the perlice, knowing a young man called Plough, as is in the force, and sweet on my Jubilee."

"Ah, he was the policeman who was on the beat when—"

"Yuss, he was," said Mrs. Zeal shortly, and moving towards the lower stairs, "so if you'll wait, Mr. Werner, I'll bring up something." She disappeared, and Jack was left alone digging his cane into the flags of the hall, and wondering what piece of evidence she could possibly have obtained to incriminate Rebecca Mendoza. It was strange, thought Werner, that Mrs. Zeal herself should have been a servant to the dead man, and that her three children should be serving those several people who wished to learn the truth about the matter. Abel was with Mallett, Jubilee with Mrs. Benhillo, and Fanny, whom Jack remembered as having conveyed notes for him to Lady Betty, was made to the Countess. "I shouldn't be surprised to learn that these people know a good deal," pondered Jack, and was awakened from a brown study in which he tried to think of a possible explanation by the approach of Mrs. Zeal.

She came to him mysteriously, drew him into the full daylight pouring through the wide door of the hall, and extended a scrap of purple trimming. "There," said Mrs. Zeal triumphantly, "I found that jes' outside Mr. Tawse's door the one as leads into the inside room. From a woman's dress, sir, as caught on a nail at the bottom of the door where it 'eld a green baize strip to keep the draughts from Mr. Tawse, him being awful at takin' cold-like."

"Yes, but how do you know this piece is from the dress of Miss Mendoza."

"Why, sir," exclaimed Mrs. Zeal in surprise, "an' what other lady would come to see pore Mr. Tawse at that hour ?"

Jack thought of Lady Winceby. "Oh, plenty of ladies had dealings with Mr. Tawse."

Mrs. Zeal eyed him significantly. "Yes, sir, even the aristocrats."

"What do you mean by that, Mrs. Zeal ?"

"Nothing sir. What should I mean. ? But the colour of that there scrap," added she hurriedly, "is purple."

"Well ?"

"And purple was the stocking as was filled with sand."

"Well ?"

"Ladies likes things in keeping," said Mrs. Zeal, with a cough, "and Miss Mendoza, as I have seen 'er several times, was dressy. A purple dress an' purple stockin's go together I think, sir".

Jack laughed and shook his head. "The lady would scarcely have taken off her stocking in the office," said he. "Moreover, she could scarcely fill it with sand at that moment. If Miss Mendoza is guilty—and this scrap of trimming does not prove her to be so—she must have brought the sand-bag stocking with her, ready to use."

Mrs. Zeal's hard face fell. "That is so, sir," said she apologetically ; "see what it is to 'ave a 'ead. Then you don't think—"

"I think that this is a valuable piece of evidence," said Werner cutting her short.

"Proving as she who killed pore Mr. Tawse was a female."

"Quite so, but not necessarily Miss Mendoza."

Mrs. Zeal rubbed her nose again. "I wonder if any other woman did come that night," she said thoughtfully. "P'raps Abel did see some one arter all, drat him for keepin' his mouth closed tight."

"What do you mean by that ?"

"Abel my son, as takes arter his mother," explained Mrs. Zeal, "went out to look at the night, and come back white and skeery-like. Said as he'd hurt his arm, by slippin' on the wet stones outside, which it was 'urt certainly, but nothing to speak of. He saw something, Mr. Werner, or someone, and not a word will he speak to his blessed mother, an' he's too old fur me to beat the truth out of him."

"Ah," said Werner, rolling the scrap of trimming in his fingers, "I'll speak to your son. Let me have this, Mrs. Zeal, and you tell me later on anything you may hear. If you do what I say, and let me know what is going on, I'll probably give you two hundred pounds when the truth comes to light."

"A real gent you are," croaked the gratified Mrs. Zeal, "an' I'll have the truth out of that boy, if I shake him to bits."

"If you hear of anything new," said Werner, "let me know. I'll come and see you again." Then with a nod he went out while Mrs. Zeal resumed her scrubbing, thinking that she had done a good hour's work. Two hundred pounds had been earned very easily, and she would have hanged half a dozen people for half the money.

As has been said, Werner knew a great deal about the murder, as for Lady Winceby's sake he had taken a profound interest in the doings at the inquest. Also he had afterwards chattered with various reporters and detectives, and thus in a casual way had been able to learn the address of Miss Mendoza, the elderly cousin with whom Rebecca lived at Maida Vale. This address, with a view to questioning the old lady on a future occasion, he had noted in his pocket book, and now the occasion seemed to have arrived. It was not very late, so Jack jumped into a hansom and drove to Maida Vale. The way was long, and the horse not a particularly swift one, so he had plenty of time to think over matters. Also he had ample material to sort out. First he took out the scrap of purple trimming which Mrs. Zeal had picked up at the inner door.

It was a trifle of embroidery of a deep amethistine hue, dotted with sparkling steel beads, and apparently had been torn from the foot of a dress. But Jack, who knew more about the fashions than was good for him, remembered that it was not usual to wear such trimming on an evening dress. But it was possible that it might have been torn from the foot of an opera cloak. In that case Miss Mendoza had called at Rochester House before going to the theatre, and certainly, since she had not returned home, it looked as though she had killed the old man. Then again, Mrs. Zeal supplied a strong motive for the crime. Rebecca might have learned that her uncle intended to disinherit her in favour of Sir Athelstan, and might have gone to kill Tawse with the resolve to destroy the second will. It seemed as though she had been searching for the will, from the way in which the contents of the safe were scattered. All the same, if she had only wanted the will—and that she never obtained, seeing that it had been in Mallet's possession at the time—she would not trouble to rob the safe of other papers. And again, even if she had done so, how came some of those papers into the desk of Roland Carver ? It was all very complicated, and Jack grew more and more puzzled as he reflected. Hitherto he had been an idler, but now it seemed that he had contracted to elucidate a problem which would never be solved.

With regard to Rebecca, and her probable presence, he intended to cross-examine Miss Mendoza, and learn if the girl possessed a cloak of a purple colour and trimmed with such embroidery, and if she had worn such a cloak when she went to the theatre on the evening of the eighth. Until Werner learned this, he did not know what to do. If Miss Mendoza admitted that Rebecca had such a cloak, then the girl would certainly find it difficult to prove that she had not murdered Tawse. If, on the other hand, Miss Mendoza denied the existence of such an article of apparel, Jack intended to ask her why Rebecca remained in hiding. And in any case he was resolved not to leave the Maida Vale house until he learned something likely to assist him in solving the problem which worried his brain so terribly. At the end of the road in which was the house of Miss Mendoza, Mr. Werner stopped the hansom and alighted. He paid the man, then walked along to the number of the house. Just as he reached it a tall young fellow came down the path, and met Jack squarely. Both men started, the stranger with annoyance, Werner with surprise.

"Fred" said he, recognising Carver's brother, "what are you doing here ?"

(To be continued on Thursday.)

PREACHING in the Congregational Church, Seaford, Mr Compton Rickett, M.P., has related the following coincidence, which he vouched for as true :—A gentleman, whose son was attached to the British forces in South Africa as doctor during the Boer war, paid a visit to two of his sisters. They remarked that they were glad his son had returned home. On the father replying that his son was still in South Africa, they exclaimed that they had seen him looking through the glass panel of the door of the corridor about six p.m., just before the father's arrival. The father returned to London, and next morning made enquiries at the War Office. He was told that information had just been received that his son had died the previous evening from enteric fever, the time of death being six p.m., English time.

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PROTECTING NATAL.

IMPERIAL TROOPS FOR MARITZBURG.

Result of the Recent Meeting.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

The 3rd Battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, at present at Standerton, will be stationed at Maritzburg after the manœuvres for the satisfaction of Natal, as it is considered an imperial garrison is necessary owing to the enormous native population.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AND SOUTH AFRICA

Loan of Four Millions Recommended.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Imperial Government through Lord Selborne has suggested to the Transvaal and Orangia to raise a loan of four millions sterling guaranteed by the mining houses to be spent for the sole benefit of those Colonies. This replaces the mine owners' liability in the thirty millions war loan, the Imperial Government being desirous of eliminating controversial subjects in South Africa.

CONSTITUTION FOR CHINA.

Edict of the Emperor.

REFORMS GRANTED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

Reuter (Peking) wires that an Edict issued by the Emperor recognises the antiquity of the political system and promises the introduction of a Constitution when the country is ripe for it. Meanwhile he grants administrative and financial reforms.

TROPICAL ENGLAND.

Football and Heat-Stroke.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION IN A HOSPITAL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

An unprecedented heat wave has passed over Great Britain, the temperature having been over ninety degrees in the shade for several days.

Footballers and spectators were carried off the ground on Saturday.

The hospital at Northampton caught fire, it is believed, owing to the rafters being ignited by the sun.

Many cases are reported of cornsacks, petroleum tanks, trees, etc., being on fire through the heat.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

Another Bomb Outrage.—

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

A bomb outrage has taken place at Grodno, in which several people were wounded.

The police fired on the crowd and wounded several others.

THE LATE LADY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, with his wife's body, has returned to London.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NEW SPELLING.

Only Tentative.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

President Roosevelt says that if the simplified spelling now used in public documents meets with general approval, it will be made permanent, otherwise it will be dropped.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTSHIP.

Mr. Bryan's Chances.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S RE-ELECTION CANVASSED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

Mr. Bryan's advocacy of the State ownership of railways is considered to seriously jeopardise his chances of the Presidency.

Powerful influences are now agitating for President Roosevelt's re-election.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

Japanese Arrested.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

Five Japanese have been arrested for seal poaching on St. George Island. The Japanese declare they merely wanted water.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 2.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental," with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day. The same Company's s.s. "Mongolia" left for Colombo and Australia also at 4 p.m. to-day.

RIPON HOSPITAL EXTENSION.

Report under Consideration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 3.

Sir Charles Rivaz, who inspected the Ripon Hospital on Saturday discussed with the committee on the question of Hospital Extension and requirements. The report on the subject is now under consideration.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON.

Application for Short Leave Not Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 3.

The report that Sir Denzil Ibbetson intends taking short leave before assuming the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab is incorrect.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Probable Date of Arrival Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

So far as can be ascertained communications are passing between Simla and Kabul regarding the visit of the Amir's proposed visit. It is obvious that should the Amir leave Jellalabad as late as the 17th of December, he would not reach Agra before Christmas in which case he would miss the manœuvres which will take place in the neighbourhood of Agra, and which were arranged more or less in honour of the Amir. In addition, it would be inconvenient for the Viceroy to proceed up-country after the Legislative Session had commenced, so that the Amir's tour may have to be extended to Calcutta.

LATER.

The arrangements regarding the concentration of troops in Agra are in the hands of the Military authorities. Eastern Command, but progress is naturally delayed by the uncertainty regarding the Amir's dates, as the number of troops will probably be reduced should the time of the Amir's not coincide with manœuvres.

NOTABE HIMALAYAN ASCENT.

Credit due to Mrs. Bullock Workman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 3.

It was not, as was stated in the *Pioneer* of the 17th August, Dr. Bullock Workman, but Mrs. Bullock Workman who, with a guide and party, ascended the Dun Kun Peak, measured by the Survey of India at 23,262 feet. Dr. Workman climbed to about 22,800 feet, and there, with a party, awaited the return of the others. The explorers were accompanied throughout their high climbing season by the noted exploring guide Mr. C. Savage of Courmagour, Italy, and six Italian porters, who carried all the camp kit to above 19,000 feet. This was a new and successful experment in climbing in the Himalayas and enabled the party to carry out much exploration of new peaks and passes, which, with native coolies, would be impossible; as also to establish camps at extraordinary heights, the highest camps yet made by mountaineers in any land.

PHENOMENAL RUPEE COINAGE.

Attributed to Extraordinary Demand.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER. 3.

Reporting upon the progress of the rupee coining phenomenon in 1905-06 the Comptroller General writes :—"The demand for additional rupees during the year amounted to 14 1/2 crores, a record to which there has been no approach in the last twelve years. To meet it silver of the value of eight million pounds sterling was purchased by the Secretary of State and by the Government of India for immediate coinage into rupees. The whole of the ingot reserve amounting to 300 lakhs of tolas was coined and a temporary loan of 70 lakhs of rupees taken from the Gwalior Durbar. This exceptional demand was due principally to unusual activity in the traffic in Jute and Cotton and was most severely felt in November and December. The rupees stock (in Government Treasuries) in these two months, in spite of high coinage at the Mints, fell below that of last year by about 2 1/2 crores and 4 crores, respectively, and it was not until February that some relaxation of the public demand for rupees was felt. Rapid coinage was, however, maintained throughout the rest of the year.

NICKEL COIN FOR INDIA.

DATE OF CURRENCY INDEFINITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 3.

For quite a long time we have heard that India is about to adopt a nickel coin, but it cannot even yet be said when that coinage will be in actual circulation. A great many inquiries have been made and tests carried out with the result that all that now remains to be done is to come to a final decision about the material and the design. In other words it will be months or very possibly years, before the mint issues nickels in India. If a cupro-nickel alloy is selected the whole of the work of coining can be done in this country. The approval of His Majesty the King-Emperor must be obtained for the design to be stamped on the obverse and reverse of the coin.

BURMA COAST LIGHT OFFICERS.

Special Allowance by the Secretary of State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The P. W. D. Officer and his subordinates in charge of the Burma Coast Lights have been granted by the Secretary of State a special allowance of Rs. 150 and Rs. 75 per mensem, respectively, on account of the arduous nature of their duties.

INDIGO CROP PROSPECTS.

Disastrous Effect of the Floods.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 3

The bad news from the Indigo Districts which was published a fortnight ago, telling of the disastrous effect of floods upon the *Khoontie* crop, is now confirmed in the Mozufferpur District and in the neighbourhood of Dalsingh. Sorai prospects have become a little brighter, but the yield can be only very small.

PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT.

Question of Administration Untouched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Committee which has been considering the proposed Amendments of the Punjab Municipal Acts did not deal with the question of the future administration of Simla, as has been stated in some newspapers. It took up points of the Legal requirements of the existing Municipality, but did not touch the general question of future administration.

THE PUNJAB POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Return to Simla after Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Mr. William Maxwell, the Postmaster Gene al in the Punjab returns to Simla after a tour to Dharmsala and the Palampur Districts.

JAMALPUR WORKSHOP STRIKE.

Religious Reasons for Continuing the Strike.

Evidence of Brahmin Interference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Telegraphic information from Jamalpur states that since Saturday fresh complications have arisen. Mr. Wedderburn, the head of the Locomotive Department, has issued a notice that he is willing to listen to the respresentations of the men directly from themselves. A rumour had been spread that if the men kept away for a long period it would paralyse, not only the business at the Workshops, but work along the whole length of the line. Mr. Wedderburn assured the men that this was a mere mischief making rumour as their absence from work would only result in loss to themselves and that the Company were prepared to close the shops for three months without feeling the slightest inconvenience. The leaders was not long in replying, but they are not direct. Notices in the vernacular were found posted in various places in the bazaar and railway precincts, in which the men were warned not to have any direct communication with the authorities, who, it was said, were only laying a trap for them. Independent of this notice, another one, written in Nagri was found posted on the wall of the station platform. It warns all workmen against resuming work. Hindus under oath are told that if they do so they will be consumers of beef, and the Mahomedans are interdicted under a solemn bann of the Koran. The local police are doing their best to find out the author of this document. The officials of the Company say that if they now return, their grievances will not only be considered in a sympathetic spirit by Mr. Wedderburn, but all proceedings, except the shooting case, will be dropped. The present attitude of the men, however, prevents any attempt at a reconciliation.

STUBBORN ATTITUDE OF THE MEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER. 3.

Telegraphic information from Jamalpur states that Mr. A. K. Ghosh arrived there on Sunday evening and was met by a large number of workmen. Shortly after a meeting was held at Haran Chunder Gupta's house which was attended by 500 or 600 persons. The meeting was of a private character, but it seems a resolution was come to that the men could not rejoin unless they were recalled and had the assurance given them that their grievances would be redressed and met. They are not at all alarmed at the threat that the Workshops will be closed for two or three months. They say they can afford to wait for 12 months.

No date is fixed yet for the trial of the shooting case. Another angry notice, issued by the men, was found posted on the station platform. Fifty of the Military police have gone back to Hooghly leaving 130 men under Captain Haling who will be withdrawn as soon as the shooting case is decided.

DERAILMENT ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

No Lives Lost.

ENGINE AND A FEW WAGONS DAMAGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

On Friday an accident took place on the narrow gauge railway which runs between the Baidaynath Junction on the East Indian Railway and Deoghur, a famous place of Hindu pilgrimage. In the afternoon the train left Baidyanath Junction with a number of pilgrims. Suddenly in going down the steep gradient along a high embankment, there was a terrific shock when the engine was derailed, ran down the embankment and in capsizing was very seriously damaged. The forward brake-van with two men in it ran down into a neighbouring field and curiously enough, remained upright, neither of the occupants receiving any injury. Two goods wagons were derailed and broken up. Three passenger carriages also are in ruins on the side of the embankment. The rest of the train, consisting of about four coaches is practically intact. There was no loss of life, but twenty people have been injured—three seriously. The driver and stoker escaped miraculously with their lives; the former, however, was burned from head to foot. The stoker was only badly shaken.

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

The Existing Racial Differences.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 3.

Yesterday a largely-attended meeting of the Hindu and Mahomedan residents of Gorakhpur was held at the Town Hall under the presidency of Moulvi Abulfazal Ahsanullah Abbasi when a resolution was passed emphatically condemning the policy of those newspapers which are publishing writings calculate to create ill-feelings between the Hindu and Mahomedan communities in India.

WRESTLING MATCH AT LUCKNOW.

Collapse of the Stand.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 3.

There were scenes of great excitement at the Wrestling Tournament here on Saturday evening. A special contest had been arranged between Chodari of Lucknow, the local Champion, and Bhawani Din of Indore which drew a tremendous crowd. The wrestling took place on a temporary structure and the place was crammed. Two hundred policemen were present to prevent any disturbance. The wrestling had been in progress for about two hours, when the whole of one side of the structure collapsed, bringing with it hundreds of spectators. The accident was caused by a number of men holding on to the cross-beams. But nobody was hurt. The collapse, however, caused those in front to make a rush into the arena, which was filled with a shouting, gesticulating crowd. Inspector Botting and a number of police at once began to assist in the work of extrication; and it was largely due to the Inspector's efforts that no injuries were caused. The people cleared themselves quickly and the incident was soon forgotten in the excitement of watching the match then about to begin.

After some preliminary sparring, Chiddan, the favourite, though a shorter and lighter man, rushed for a hold, but was borne down by Bhawani Din. Chiddan then broke loose and upset his opponent among the spectators. Each time that Khawani Din reached out for a hold he received a sharp cut on the forearm. Chiddan showed blood over the left eye. Feeling was running high among the crowd and the Judges admonished the wrestlers, but this had no effect, and the contest was stopped as a disturbance appeared inevitable. The match will be continued to-day. The winner gets Rs. 225 and the loser Rs. 75.

B. N. RAILWAY GUARD'S GRIEVANCES.

Satisfactorily Settled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The guards employed on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway recently submitted an appeal to the Agent of the Company, setting out certain grievances under which they were labouring and appealing for increased pay and allowances. The matter was referred to the Traffic Manager and he requested the men to arrange for a deputation to meet him at his office.

The meeting between Mr. Clerk and the men's representatives was held on Saturday. Guards Shanahan and Russell on behalf of their brother officers were invited to state their case. They did so and succeeded in convincing the Traffic Manager that their appeal was reasonable.

The result is that pay and allowances of guards on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, have been re-arranged, and the men say they are now in a far better position than the guards on any other railway in India. On the result being communicated to the men by Mr. Clerk they thanked him for the kindly consideration he had shown in the matter. The deputation were entertained at luncheon before the meeting terminated.

B. I. S. N. CO'S "GOA" STRANDED.

Passengers and Crew Brought to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Goa" left Calcutta for Rangoon *vie* Coast ports on Saturday the 25th ultimo. On Thursday last Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. Managing Agents in Calcutta, received information that the vessel had stranded somewhere off the Sunderbans sometime on previous Sunday, the day after she left the port. On receipt of the information Captain Johnstone, Marine Superintendent of the Company, at once proceeded to the stranded vessel accompanied by a salvage party. The "Magna," another of the Company's vessels brought back "Goa's officers, crew and passengers this afternoon. The "Goa" is a screw steamer of 1,217 tons register and is commanded by Captain W. E. Addenbrooke.

DEATH OF MR. F. R. WATSON.

Madras Bank Inspector.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER. 3.

I regret to record the death of Mr. F. R. Watson, Inspector of Branches of the Bank of Madras, at the General Hospital yesterday evening from an acute dilatation of the heart. Mr. Watson was 43 years of age. He was formerly Agent of the Bank of Madras at Colombo and recently was appointed to Madras to succeed Mr. Hunter who was made Secretary. The deceased went to England in February of last year to undergo an operation to the head and returned in October. He had to go back to England, for another operation and returned to Madras last month and was admitted in the General Hospital suffering from an affection of the heart. Mr. Watson was very popular here and was a keen oarsman. He had 18 years' service in the Bank and much sympathy is felt for Mr. Watson who is in Scotland. The funeral took place this morning in the Cathedral cemetery.

PAMBEN RAMESWARAM RAILWAY.

Opened for Traffic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Pamben-Rameswaram Railway was opened for traffic on Saturday without any ceremonial, two South Indian Railway officials only being present. The first train, which was well patronised, left Rameswaram at 6 A. M.

MOTOR CAR ACT FOR BURMA.

Draft Bill Published.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 3.

A draft of the new Motor Car Act for Burma which is published provides for a twelve mile an hour speed limit and leaves the inspection of brakes and cars to the Commissioner of Police who is to decide as to fitness for registration. The number of plates and tail rights are to be compulsory.

SNOWFALL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER. 3.

The following is a summary of snowfall information up to July 1906 :—

In Kurram no snow fell, though there was heavy rain. In Chitral snow storms occurred on 15th and 17th. On the hills surrounding Camp Loh the weather was generally hot and the snow line on surrounding hills retreated to 1,803 feet. The passes to the north were however difficult to cross about the middle of the month owing to great accumulations of snow. In Kashmir there were four falls of snow on the higher ranges visible from Sonemarge, and two falls on those above Dras. But the total amount received was not large. The snow laid down to about 10,000 feet in the deeper valleys of Pir Panjal range at the end of the month. In Simla hills there was no snow. In this district all the passes were open. In Kulu no snow fell beyond a few falls of no consequence. On Hamta about the middle of the month there was but little snow lying on the Rotang pass and none whatever on Kunzam. The snow line was at an elevation of about 16,500 feet in Spiti at the end of the month. It was much lower in the Lahoul and Chandra valley. In Almora snowstorms were much more frequent than usual, more especially on the Nuwe pass where snow is reported to have fallen on no less than twenty-four days. The total fall amounted to 9½ feet on Bankaru pass and 15½ feet on Nuwe pass. At the close of the month snow lay 22 feet keep on Nuwe pass and 12 feet on Rallamdhura as compared with 16 and 3 1/2 feet respectively on the same date last year. In Garhwal snow to a depth of about five feet is reported to have fallen on the higher peaks in Northern Pargana during the first nineteen days of the month.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER. 3.

The death is reported of Lieutenant G. F. B. Gough, R. E., 1st Sappers and Miners at Pachmarhi on the 30th August from an abscess of the liver.

Lieutenant Malet, 72nd Punjabis, is transferred from the Burma Division to the Eastern Command.

Captain O. D. Rigg, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service.

Lieutenant Saville is transferred from the 16th to the 49th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and Lieutenant Potter is transferred from the 49th to the 16th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Sanction has been given to the appointment of Majors as Commandants of Native Mountain Batteries. The Captain at present allowed will remain, but the appointment of 4th Subaltern will be abolished.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller, No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery has been appointed Commandant of No. 28 Mountain Battery, Abbottabad.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Renny Tailyour and Major Bythell have qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Bythell takes over charge of No. 19 Party.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 1.

The feeding of the poor ordered by His Highness is continuing on a grand scale. About 15,000 poor are being fed every day since the recovery of His Highness and the ceremony will be over by the end of the next week, when it will be forty days. It was at first apprehended that this rich feeding of the starving population at the time of cholera would be disastrous to the public health, but fortunately nothing has happened. It is probably due to the personal supervision of His Highness himself, who, it is said, ordered about twelve *pallahs* 3,024 lbs of meat to be buried away one day as it was ascertained that it was a day old.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S HEALTH.

Since I last wrote about His Excellency the Prime Minister's health there has taken place a consultation of all the leading doctors here. Colonel Gimlette, the Residency Surgeon, and Colonel Little, I.M.S. (Retired), were called in separately and having examined His Excellency pronounced exactly the same opinion, namely, that there is absolutely nothing the matter with him, except the slight remaining symptoms of malarial fever, the temperature rising a little at about 4 o'clock in the afternoons. Subsequently they and Drs. Mahomed Abdul Ghani, M. G. Naidu, and Abul Hussain, who who have been in constant attendance all along, and Nawab Lukhman-ud-Dowlah, His Highness' Physician, who was specially deputed by His Highness to attend upon the Minister, had a consultation at the Falakhnumah Palace. It was resolved that all medicines should be practically stopped, especially quinine, about twenty grains of which were being given every day, and that the patient should be left as far as possible to nature and to his ordinary simple diet. A change to the seaside is also very strongly recommended at as early a date as possible. The patient is now doing much better. The rise in temperature has fallen, having reached only 100 degrees yesterday afternoon; and the loss of appetite and dizziness about the head—probably due to the excess of quinine—are also fast disappearing; and as to-day is the fifty-eighth day of the fever, it is hoped that the temperature will become normal within a very few days. It is also worthy of note that His Excellency is not confined to his bed. He is devoting at least three hours of the mornings daily to his official work. He is also seen out now very frequently. Last Wednesday he was at Nawab Zaffer Jung's Palace at Rissalbanda to enquire about his health after his recent illness; and his solicitude about His Highness' comforts is so great that he went motoring all the way from Falakhnumah to the Moul Ali Hill and back to see whether the roads are in good order, as His Highness will be going there with his retinue for a few days for the annual *Urus* (pilgrimage) at that station, which is coming off next week. Another day he drove out with the same object to the shrine of Bava Sheriffudeen, about eight miles south of the city, where also His Highness goes very often. Besides these necessary functions, the Minister's extremely obliging nature also adds not a little to the mental and bodily strain he undergoes. He has to receive and say a kind word to every one who calls for *mizaj-pursi*. The number of such visitors is by no means small on account of his exalted position and the peculiar etiquette observed in the circle to which he belongs. Some are even disposed to send in their own medical advisers—in Hyderabad nearly every third man one meets is either a doctor or a lawyer—in which case the trial becomes greater. But he submits himself to the ordeal patiently lest he may offend the quack or his patron; and it is, indeed, a good thing that he does not carry his sense of obligation so far as to swallow any stuff that may be placed before him.

The question about change of air as advised by the Doctors does not seem to be quite settled. There may be other considerations intervening with the Prime Minister's departure from the State even for a short time. But, under any circumstances His Excellency would be ill advised if he does not carry out the doctor's advice and proceed to some sea-coast station, at least, for a month. Colonel Little seems to have suggested Waltair, and no better place could be pointed out on the East Coast. It is comparatively a small station, mainly consisting of Europeans, with good sanitary arrangements, and well suited as a health resort. Or he may go to Bombay, where the monsoon is almost over and the weather highly enjoyable. He may go with only a limited establishment quite privately, in order to derive the best advantage with the least care and anxiety arising from his ordinary environments.

THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

SIR,—It is astonishing how Bulgaria, which has a claim to the name of civilisation, can allow the perpetration of the most atrocious outrages against defenceless Greeks living under the protection of her laws. The news that has reached us as to the appropriation of Greek churches, schools, libraries and clubs, belonging to Philippopolis, Stenymachus, Pyrgus and Varna, together with the destruction of Anchiolus by fire, are shocking. And the more so when we consider the impression caused in the European Press. Except a few Austrian, German, French and Italian papers, who are unanimous in pronouncing Bulgaria a barbarous State, all the others have dealt with the situation in such a calm manner as to make one believe that nothing very serious occurred.

When French people were told that a little outlay in money from the pocket of the Company might have had frustrated the Courriers disaster they wanted to punish the culprits. When the Kishenef outrages were wired throughout Europe the Press accused the fanaticism of the Russians as well as the negligence of the military authorities for not having kept order. In this case, however, nothing was done with the same strength. Neither the total Greek losses, amounting to about £3,000,000, through the whole extent of the Principality, nor the loss of the lives of many people, nor the fact the inhabitants of Anchiolus had to seek refuge in the mountains, nor the expatriation of 6,000 who left for Adrianople, appear to have necessitated the required reflection on the part of the Powers. No doubt formal representations were made, but without the obtaining of satisfactory assurances as to the redress of those who suffered. Bulgaria excused herself by remarking that nothing could keep her people from giving expression to their indignation for the successes of the Greek bands in Macedonia. Had the Powers shown her that, for the present Greek antagonism in Macedonia, she was to be blamed because she first organised Committajees, because these Committajees sent to the grave hundreds of Macedonian Greek priests, teachers, doctors, lawyers and other influential men, that in consequence Macedonian Greeks could not possibly be passive when she was aggressive, that they in return ought to defend themselves, then Bulgaria would have remained mute. Had they further told her, that she would not behave in such an undignified and cowardly manner in case she knew that Bulgarians were residing in Greece they would have recognised that she is quite young yet for any diplomatic trick-eries. Instead of this, however, the opposite course was followed and now one may ask, Is something like this to be the future lot of Macedonian Greeks, if ever placed under the Bulgarian justice? Is this Bulgaria, which asks us the name of Liberator? Is this the same country which for years now has spent heaps of money on making which the civilised world believe that the further retaining of the Turkish yoke was an anachronism in present ideas of political institutions! If so, then it is a hundred times preferable that Turkey, who in comparison is a lamb, should keep control of Macedonia.

Whereas no Roumanians can now congratulate their neighbours for their surpassing them in the contempt of international justice my countrymen must not fail to recognise the seriousness of the situation. From the inability of the Powers to secure justice for them they must learn to trust only themselves. Preparations must be their motto till the time comes to have their own revenge. They must not be discouraged at the sight of the responsibility with which they burden themselves. They must keep in mind that for the last 3,000 years it has been their misfortune to see so many invasions of their country. They must never forget that a race like their own, was never absorbed and that if by some light thinkers they are occasionally called degenerates, that happens because of the ignorance of the authors. The fact that so many jealousies are displayed on account of their superiority speaks against all allegations of degeneracy.—Yours etc.

J. N. ASILANIS.

THE RECENT HEAVY WEATHER.

Effect on the Railway.

Information has now been received that the damages to the line near Kalakhund have been repaired and through communication was restored on the 2nd instant. Further intimation however has been received that owing to the recent heavy rains on the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway and to the flooding of the Jamboa River, the line has been breached near Kelanpur and Bhilupur and traffic is temporarily suspended. It is hoped to restore through communication over the breach in about a fortnight, but arrangements have in the meantime been made to carry traffic *via* Miyagam.

FOREIGN NOTES.

KING AND KAISER AT CRONBERG.

Views of the German Press.

BERLIN AUGUST 16.

It is indicative of the friendliness with which King Edward's visit to Cronberg has been received, that even the 'Vorwaerts', the chief organ of the social democratic Party has denied itself the pleasure of girding at the two sovereigns in its hitherto favourite fashion It knew that were it to do so, it would be setting itself in direct opposition to the whole of the people — even to those who hold socialistic views—for the entire German folk sees in the meeting of the two monarchs a strengthening of the peace of the world.

And so 'Vorwaerts' has devoted to the Cronberg meeting a futile article in which it comforts itself by the assurance that nothing of any importance for international politics is likely to result from the interview. Thus far certainly, the whole independent German press agrees with 'Vorwaerts' and acknowledges that no significant political arrangements have been come to at Cronberg. The press has also, with one accord, managed to steer clear of those rash political combinations, which just during the dog days it is generally so fond of indulging in.

The difference between the interpretation of the social democratic and that of the neutral papers consists however in the fact that 'Vorwaerts' wishes to represent the meeting as being of no consequence whatever, because, according to its view of matters, princes and kings have absolutely nothing to do with foreign politics, whereas the neutral or non-party press is of the opinion that a meeting between two sovereigns, even if no hard and fast political agreements are entered into, is nevertheless, far from being wanting in political importance, especially when the monarchs which come together are men like Kaiser William and King Edward. Without in any way wishing to be disrespectful to the heads of other European states, it must however be allowed that these two princes are the most distinguished and decided personalities amongst the European rulers. In order to find men who can be compared to them one must cross over to America, the home of Roosevelt and Diaz.

When, therefore, men of the exalted position and intellectual acumen of the Emperor William and King Edward meet together and talk for hours on political subjects, such an event is of importance. It may, of course, be said that these rulers have always had the opportunity of thrashing out political questions, either directly by means of letters, or through their respective embassies, but every business man knows that a personal interview of one hour is, as a rule, of greater value than several dozen letters.

To this must be added the fact that for several months—one might almost say years—a certain coolness has existed between the two sovereigns, and that this visit marks the beginning of a period of better understanding. The personal relationships of two such prominent men are, however, not only of importance for themselves, but also for the people whom they govern, and for the world in general. The German press is then correct in interpreting this meeting as the crowning work in the series of efforts which, for the past year or so, leading men, both in Germany and in England, have been making for the betterment of the relations existing between the two countries.

AN OCTOGENARIAN PRINCE.

The following reaches me from Karlsruhe, dated the 15th August : Baden stands on the eve of great festivities. On the 9th of September, the Grand Duke celebrates his 80th birthday and a fortnight later, the celebrations in honour of the golden wedding of the grand-ducal pair are to take place. What these festivities mean for Baden can only be appreciated by those who are aware of the close relationship which exists between the people of Baden and the princely pair. Nowhere else, perhaps, do prince and people form such a close family bond as here and social-democracy has repeatedly had the annoying experience that the love of the people for the Grand Duke and his consort is not confined to the fringe of the Party. Grand Duke Friedrich has won this love during a reign of forty five years, in the course of which he has ever proved himself a man of noble and manly character, open minded, and filled with a self-sacrificing love for his country. When, in 1852, he took up the reins of government, first of all as Regent in place of his elder brother, who was suffering from an incurable disease (it was not until 1856 that he assumed the title of Grand Duke) things were in a very bad way in Baden. Everywhere, memories of the tragic days of '48, which in Baden more than elsewhere had given rise to foolish and barren outbursts, were fresh in the minds of the people. The events of this year had broken the heart of the Grand Duke Leopold, and his son, the new Regent, naturally found himself, at the outset, regarded with mistrust. Add to this the fact that, in a country torn with religious dissensions, where, even to-day, 1,130 000 Roman Catholics live side by side with 700,000 protestants, sectarian feuds were not wanting. The Grand Duke, however, succeeded in guarding the country, not only from excess of political zeal, but also from political apathy, for he struck out a well-ordered line of constitutional activity. It might be said that these beautiful words of his define his political programme : "We must all prove ourselves to be the true friends of Liberty, of that Liberty which is master of herself and of that Progress, which, arising from a thorough understanding of the needs of the age, find their expression in a mature deliberation of the well being of the State and in a genuine love towards the Fatherland". By the proclamation of Easter 1860, he succeeded in establishing peace amongst the Churches, whilst at the same time rigorously safeguarding the claims of the State, and since that day the people of Baden, all sectarian strife notwithstanding, have never wavered in their trust in him.

Moreover, in the sphere of foreign politics the Grand Duke was faced with the solution of difficult problems. Amongst the South German Princes he was the most enthusiastic and convinced adherent of the unification of the German states under the hegemony of Prussia, with which he became personally connected through his marriage with the only daughter of William I of Prussia. At the famous conference of German Princes held in Frankfort in 1863, it was he who strongly opposed the Austrian proposals and who stubbornly refused to become the vassal of the Austrian policy in Germany. It was a sore trial for him that, in spite of all this, he found himself in 1866 compelled by the political state of affairs to fight on Austria's side against Prussia, and not less difficult were the years 1867-70 during which period he vainly sought to become annexed to Prussia and in the course of which his country and his politics hung poised in a most uneasy and unsettled state. The part he played in the events of 1870 was all the more energetic and important. It is well-known that the negotiations for investing the King of Prussia with supreme authority proved exceedingly difficult and it was in the main due to the efforts of Friedrich of Baden that the frequent deadlocks and points of difference were overcome and adjusted. The honour of proposing the first toast to the newly elected German Kaiser was an acknowledgement of the importance of his services in the work of founding the new German Empire—services which Bismarck also constantly recognised. The genuineness of his national sentiment is also seen in the fact that he declined to allow the neighbouring Alsace to be annexed to his dukedom of Baden, and that he himself was responsible for the proposal that Alsace should either be incorporated with Prussia or should become an Imperial Province. Since that time the Grand Duke Friedrich is looked upon as one of the staunchest upholders of the national sentiment in the whole of Germany.

In the long period of peace which has elapsed since then, both he and his consort have found numerous opportunities of advancing the cause of Peace, of trade and commerce, science and art; and the Grand Duke can pride himself on the fact that during the few decades of his reign such gigantic progress has been made, both materially and intellectually, as is otherwise only wont to be made in centuries.

THE IMAGINATIVE FACULTY OF THE "DAILY MAIL."

The *Daily Mail* treats us once more to a neat little sample of its imaginative powers. "New German Colony; Establishment of a Settlement on a Chilian island." Under this heading, the *Mail* publishes a sensational telegram in which a simple business transaction between German and Chilian firms is, by a dexterity bordering on jugglery, made to assume the form and proportions of a political event of the first importance, and to afford a proof of Germany's lust for expansion at the expense of other nations. It is the same old story, modelled on a well-known pattern. This time we are told that the island of Chiloe has been leased by the Germans and that the Imperial Government will, so we are given to understand, establish a coaling station there. What fresh mischief is Germany now plotting! The simple facts of the case are as follow : In May of the present year, a company was floated in Santiago for the exploitation of the fine timber forests on Chiloe island. The directorate consists of three Chilian gentlemen. The venture is financed by a Hamburg firm which has a branch establishment in Valparaiso. A German shipping house has also sold the new Company a steamer, which is intended to transport to the island the machinery and tools for felling and sawing the timber, a number of transportable houses for the workmen, and also 23 artisans who have signed a contract for two years.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE POONA SEASON.

Civil Service Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 1.

"Dule est desipere in loco!"

Surely one does enjoy oneself in the Poona Season anyhow. With so many kind hosts and so many willing hearts and hands to work hard to entertain one, it is easy to enjoy the *gifts* the gods send. On Monday night the Civil Service Ball took place in the Gymkhana, when about 400 guests enjoyed the hospitality of the Poona "Heaven-Borns." The large centre room was transformed into a beautifully decorated ball room. Mufti was the order of the evening and the black coats worn by all the men, together with the festoons of dark evergreens which swung in ropes of beauty across the room had the effect of a sombre subdued whole upon which the eye could rest without fear of glare. The stage was got up to represent a conservatory, and feathery bamboos crossed and re-crossed overhead, behind which a shaded acetyline light gave one the idea that the moonbeams were shining through the leaves; in the centre of the platform palms and ferns stood in clumps with fairy lights peeping out here and there. The Civil Service colors were carried out in unexpected places and the covered way leading to the Supper-room, and the room itself was ceilinged with panels of yellow and white. The little separate tables, suitably decorated, gave everyone an opportunity of supping with their special friends, the only large table present being the one at which the Governor and most of the hosts and hostesses sat.

His Excellency arrived about the second dance and was ushered in by a Guard-of-Honor presenting arms at the entrance. This was supplied by the 93rd Highlanders under Captain McCandish. The music which was appreciated by dancers and non-dancers, alike, was supplied by the East Lancashires' Band who played most excellent tunes and gave every one a treat. All the *creme de la creme* of Poona and Kirkee Society were present, and veterans and debutants alike spent a very enjoyable evening. Among so many fair ladies it would be invidious for a mere man to dare to pick out the prettiest costume, but one could not help noticing the preponderance of pink, worn by the majority of the younger butterflies, while at least two velvet dresses stood out in bold relief amongst the frocks of higher fabrics. One of these was donned by a well-known society lady and was of rich black silk velvet or "velvet panne," made "en princesse" perfectly plain, without a touch of colour anywhere to relieve the whole and must have reminded the sportsman of that rare and much prized animal, the bautiful black panther: the whiteness of the wearer's skin appeared like elabaster in contrast to the soft blackness of her costume, and I congratulate the wearer in her choice. The other velvet gown, which attracted much notice, was worn by a rather fair tall woman and was of a deep rich puce colour made long and surmounted with a bertha of priceless lace. A lady friend pointed out to me another becoming gown, which one could not pass by without admiring: it was a warm cream coloured satin, with a four-inch border of insertion thickly encrusted with pearls; this ran round the foot of the skirt and was repeated as a trimming on the bodice. One of the hostesses was frocked in a pretty pompadour silk, in alternate stripes of bleared violet flowers and old yellow satin lines: this being all worn in one piece and the effect was refreshing. This lady wore beautiful diamonds and the familiar long drop earrings which marks her individuality. There were one or two tiaras of pearls or diamonds worn by different guests, and most of the hostesses had on lovely jewellery. Dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning, and one left having enjoyed a picturesque scene, a good supper and perfect dancing (in spite of a little overcrowding at the start) and returned home with a feeling that Poona Civilians "en masse" were all jolly good fellows.

The smallest field which has yet turned out to follow the houn

divided between Captain Moynell and the Hon. Mr. Bingham who won two races each. H. E. the Governor was very much "*en evidence*" and the ladies, as usual, brought brightness and beauty to the scene. One lady looked superb in a lovely dress of palest orchid mauve, surmounted with a tiny toque of smaller flowers. Then again a tall dark girl was clothed in a smart check of rather large black and white squares, picked out with touches of turquoise blue. With this costume she carried a sunshade of palest azure and it altogether was most effective. The afternoon turned very chilly and pretty frocks were soon enveloped in some sort of chic creation called a wrap. The bookies got the best of the day and very little money was carried away by those who went to play about with a few hundreds. The pleasantest part of the afternoon to most of us lay in the knowledge that it was a G. R.'s day, i. e. a closed meeting.

Last night a concert of really superb music was given in the Gymkhana in aid of the Soldiers' Institute, Kirkee, and was under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor. The orchestra was supplied by the Governor's Band who opened the evening with a beautiful Grand March by Elgar. Mrs. Wylde with her glorious contralto voice was forced to disappoint us as she was too ill to sing, and her place was kindly filled by Captain Browne, a Mhow favorite, who delighted his audience with "The Minstrels" which received a well deserved encore, and he then gave us "The Postilion" which suited his deep baritone voice to perfection. After another exhibition from the well trained Band under the able direction Herr. Behr, Mr. Maloney sang us "The Lute Player" by Allitsen. His voice has never been heard in better form, and he was listened to with breathless appreciation by a large and well filled room. He gave us an encore "The Messenger." We then enjoyed a grand Fantasia from Carmen preceded by Wagner's "Fraume" both played in a masterly style. During the second part of the programme Captain Browne sang "In a Persian Garden" accompanied by the Band. This was received with a great ovation but the singer, who only sang at the eleventh hour to fill up a place, merely responded to the encore with a graceful bow. Once again on the programme, to the delight of all, we saw, Mr. Maloney with his rich full tenor was coming forward to sing, "I'll sing thee Songs of Araby" and this he rendered in a perfectly delightful way. One might have heard a pin drop, the attention of the audience was felt actually, and then he gave us to the accompaniment of the piano "Take a Pair of Sparkling Eyes." It is sad, indeed, to know that this beautiful singer is going away from us, and probably last night is the "Farewell" sound of his touching voice which will gladden our ears for many a long day. The evening wound up with a most beautiful rendering of "Fruhling wie du bist so schon" by Lincke, rendered by the Band, and it was distressing that people ha l not the courtesy to keep their seats to the finish as the noise and disturbance caused by these anxious to get their carriages first must have been annoying to Herr Behr who had taken so much trouble to bring the music to such a standard, and intensely disagreeable to those of us who were intent on listening. His Excellency the Governor and all his house party were conspicuous by their absence, theirs being some of the few seats which were vacant in the room.

The two days' cricket between the Civilians and the Gymkhana is finished, with a win for the Gymkhana of 79 runs. It was played on the Poona cricket ground and was keenly watched by a large gathering. The I. C. S., after a very close battle, seemed like winning in the first innings, as their opponents were all out for 168, while they topped the score with 190. Great was the enthusiasm on the second day which was to decide the result. The match ended after a good fight in favour of the Gymkhana, the final result being—Gymkhana 204 and the I. C. S. 125. Airy made top score for his side with a total in the first innings of 98 and 31 in the second. He was followed closely by Pattison with 77. There were no very high scores on the part of the I. C. S., the highest being made by Jukes for 48. The game was good througout, but I must not encroach on the precincts of your sporting correspondent. It must be rather a novel sensation for the "Heaven Borns," to fined something in Poona they cannot do, *i.e.* beat the Gymkhana—anyhow this year at cricket. A dance was given at the Gymkhana on Thursday last instead of the usual Monday and it was expected that the room would be filled with many of our hot weather visitors, but owing to a big dinner at Government House that night and at least two other private entertainments, there was not a crush and the dancers enjoyed the turn of events and the elbow-room. There were in all about 100 people and the Band of the 93rd Highlanders played a good programme of music. There were, one or two very beautiful women among the dancers, one who looked lovely in a most becoming frock of white and black speckled material with broad bands of black lace round the sleeves and bodice; her only ornament was her great comeliness, enchanced by her English spirits and health. This lady has just come out from home and seems to have brought some of the English breezes with her. The dresses generally speaking were not up to the usual form of excellence though I noticed one or two pretty ones, especially a beautiful plain white satin which style of gown looks well anywhere.—It was a small and early and after some refreshments most of us found our "little beds" about mid-night—not so the Civil Service guests who were entertained last night by the Club of the Western India. They were not turned out by "The King" being played telling them it was time for bed! The toast of the evening was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, C. S. I., Many well-known names from Bombay swelled the numbers of the guests and as one cannot get a better dinner or a better welcome anywhere than in that hospitable Club, all greatly enjoyed themselves and spent a very jolly evening.

W. A.

THE EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

RETURNS TO BARRACKS AT GHORPURI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 3.

After being under canvas on the Yerrowda plains for the past three months, the East Lancashire Regiment will return to barracks at Ghorpuri on Thursday. While out in camp the Regiment has been singularly fortunate, having recently lost a number of men from cholera and enteric. The sick list of the Regiment is almost wholly made up of enteric cases, not excluding several married women.

BOGUS MAHARAJAH CASE.

Statement by the Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, SEPTEMBER, 2.

The young Rajput adventurer, Sardarsing Mangal Sing, who impersonated the Maharajah of Jodhpur at Baroda, was again placed before the City Magistrate when Rao Bahadur Khaserao Jadev, guardian to Prince Futtehsingrao, was examined. Mr. Khaserao in his evidence said that on the 5th July, at 3-15 p.m., the accused came into the palace through Mr. Mahomedally, Secretary to the Prince, and said he was the Maharajah of Jodhpur, and that as he was tired and had had a quarrel with his officials he had left his State in anger to see Prince Futtehsingrao. Witness introduced to the accused to the Prince with whom the accused began to talk on Delhi Durbar topics, and said that while playing polo at Delhi he had fallen from his horse. He further said that his Highness the Maharajah Gackwar had invited him to Baroda and desired that a telegram should be sent to his Highness informing him of his (accused's) visit to Baroda. Believing his statement, the young Prince ordered that arrangements might be made for his hospitality. Accused was given a trunk and suits of clothes belonging to the Prince, of the aggregate value of Rs. 350, and a gold watch valued at Rs. 40. The accused took his meals in the palace at the Prince's dining table. He then said that as his Highness the Gaekwar was not in Baroda, he would go to see the Maharajah Scindia, who was in Bombay. He asked for some money from the Prince, and the Prince gave instructions to the witness to give him a cheque on the Bank of Bombay if it was conclusively proved that he was the Maharajah of Jodhpur. The witness then narrated the circumstances under which the accused arrived in Bombay and was arrested by the police, which have already been reported.

Questioned by the Court, the accused said that he was going away from the palace at 8 p.m. but as Mr. Mahomedally and Mr. Khaserao pressed him hard to stay, and assured him that they would do him no harm, he returned to the palace. Accused denied having demanded any money from the Prince.

The Magistrate then framed charges under sections 494 and 495 of the Penal Code.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

ARMY *vs.* R. I. M.

An interesting match took place on the Oval on Thursday between the R. I. M. and Officers of the Army. The R. I. M. won the toss and elected to go in first. The wicket was very difficult all through as runs came slowly, though the bowlers had a hard time.

The match unfortunately for the R. I. M., who had much the best of the game, ended in a draw.

The best scores for the R. I. M. were Headlam 48, Wilson 33, and Hughes Hallet 24, while for the Army Stoddart 25 and Byrne 13. For the R. I. M. Maundrell bowled exceedingly well taking 3 wickets (clean bowled) for 6 runs, and for the Army Beyrne and Roughton were most successful.

The following are the scores :—

OFFICERS. R. I. M.

Mr Hughes Hallet, c Stoddart, b Roughton	21
Lieut Campbell, b Byrne	0
Mr Marsden, b MacDowel	0
Commander Wilson, c Stoddart, b Griffin	32
Lieut Headlam, b Roughton	48
Mr Maundrell, b Byrne	3
Lieut Shearme, not out	15
Lieut Morland, c and b Roughton	2
Mr Rowe, Mr Withers, Mr Digby Beste — Did not bat	
Extras	9
* Total	133

* Innings declared closed.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Mr Palmer, b Headlam	2
Mr McDowell, l-b-w Shearme	14
Mr Stoddart, b Maundrell	25
Major Haynes, run out	5
Mr Byrne, b Wilson	13
Mr Fenton, b Maundrell	1
Major Lloyd Jones, b Maundrell	0
Mr Roughton, not out	4
Mr Griffin, not out	1
Mr Parkin, Capt Thompson — Did not bat	
Extras	4
Total	69

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

This match was played on Sunday on the Islam Gymkhana ground and the Islam Gymkhana won by 130 runs :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Mr C Mali, not out	101
Mr H C Tyabji, c and b Card Master	20
Mr T Mullaji, b Limboowala	10
Mr Peer Mahomed, not out	10
Mr Aziz, Mr Edroos, Mr Ismail, Mr Jamali, Mr Alisha, Mr A Bustani, Mr Oomer — Did not bat	
Extras	21
Total	162

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

Mr Wadia, b C Mali	2
Mr Gurly, c (Mullaji) O Mali	0
Mr Ratnager, c (Bustani) C Mali	6
Mr Devecha, run out	1
Mr Kanga, b C Mali	8
Mr Lalkaka, b C Mali	4
Mr Card Master, run out	0
Mr Motisha, c and b C Mali	0
Mr Limboowala, s t (P M O) Mullaji	5
Mr Deboo, not out	2
Extras	4
Total	32

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. ARYAN C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 19 runs. Scores :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Khote, c Rangneker, b Bhataodeker	11
Dadarker, b Bhataodeker	35
Doshi, run out	3
D Telang, c M Damodher, b Shivram	1
Thakur, b Bhalaodeker	3
Wagle, b Bhataodeker	2
Agasker, not out	13
Dharegelker, c Shivram, b Shivram	2
Biveker, c Masurker, b Shivram	5
W G Shete, c Bhataodeker, b Shivram	15
Purshotum l-b-w, Bhataodeker	5
Extras	23
Total	118

ARYAN C. C.

W L Masurker, b Wagle	17
V S Rangneker, b W G Shete	5
M Damodher, c Dharegelker, b D Telang	37
D A Shete, b W G Shete	9
S B Panwalker, c Dharegelker, b D Telang	23
H N Patil, Doshi	5
V N Mehta, not out	7
Bhataodeker, b D Telang	0
Neroorker, b Wagle	2
Acharya, b D Telang	0
Sakerlambe	0
Extras	1
Total	99

HINDU GYMKHANA vs R. I. M. DOCK YARD C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a draw. Score :—

D Shete, run out	5
Khote, b Jayaker	23
Doshi, b Jayakar	25
Prince Shivajirao, b Jayakar	8
Dhargelker, b Jayakar	1
Daderker, l-b-w Pearcy	46
Bhataodeker, b Jayakar	0
Goonjiker, b Jayakar	0
Agasker, not out	25
M N Mehta, b Pearcy	0
Pandit, b Jayaker	8
Extras	27
Total	162

R. I. M. DOCK YARD C. C.

Hallet, b Prince	12
Burn, b Bhataodeker	8
Pearcy, c Dhargelker, b Bhataodeker	8
Hon, b Bhataodeker	8
Headlam, b Pandit,	13
Wilson, b Bhataodeker	4
Ahmed, b Bhataodeker	0
Janardhan, c Dhargelker, b Bhataodeker,	8
Maundrill, not out	28
Jayaker, b Bhataodeker	9
Vijayaker, not out	8
Extras	11
Total	112

BOMBAY HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Royal Scots *vs.* Bombay Gymkhana.

The match between the Royal Scots and Bombay Gymkhana, shown on the Harwood League Fixture Card for the 14th July *and* which owing to stess of weather had to be postponed, took place on Monday on the Cooperage.

The Royal Scots fresh from their victory over the undoubtable Leicesters in the Richardson Cup at Poona were in fine fettle.

The Gymkhana though they had a good team out were without one or two of their star players notably that surprise pocket and lucky-find-late-in-the-season, Yates who is unfortunately only just getting over a bad knee. The result, we believe, of a small accident at Rugger. We are glad to be able to say that the injury will not debar him from representing the Club in the Tournament when the Gymkhana will have to face the same team as that which opposed them on Monday.

While we are on the subject we should like to know what has become of that veteran player whose burly figure formed so sturdy a backbone to the Gymkhana team earlier in the season. Best of centre half backs, his absence visibly weakenes both the attack and defence.

The Scots kicked off and immediately carried the attack into the enemies' territory and for a bit hustled things though never becoming actually dangerous. The Gymkhana halves were playing a sterling game as also were the backs. The forward line were a man short, a deficiency that notably handicapped them. It is a pity that the Gymkhana team will *not* hang together and that men should at the last moment back out thereby spoiling the chances of their side.

The Scots continued to press. Dawson in goal we noticed had a bandage round his right hand owing to a sprained thumb, a misfortune that cost his side a goal, for a smart shot from the outside left presently coming along instead of taking his hands to it he kicked and missing, the blue shirts had their first goal.

The Gymkhana, however, were not long in retaliating, the forwards playing up as they had never played before. Some pretty passing resulted in a pass going to the outside right, Sharp who centering beautifully, Hargreaves took the ball as it came and drove in a low hard shot to the right, which did not give the Scots' goalkeeper a dog's chance.

On the kick off the Scotts warmed up and attacked vigorously but were unable to score till the ball hanging fire in front of goal; Ward attempted to head and had the misfortune to send it over the goal keeper's head into the net. The whistle blew with the score 2—1 in favor of the Scots.

On restarting, the Gymkhana secured the services of an eleventh man Boss and put him in goal where he played with credit. Dawson with his bad hand went centre forward. Almost at once the Gymkhana secured and some good passing resulted in the ball being shoved through by Dawson in his new place—2 all.

In the subsequent play the training of the Scots told and though the Gymkhana forwards came away several times and had hard luck in not scoring the play mostly centered round their own goal and the halves and backs working all they knew were unable to prevent another goal being scored by the red stocking. The game ended, Scots 3 goals, Gymkhana 2 goals.

The Gymkhana are to be congratulated on their game fight. They should have had a penalty kick in the second half when a Scots back gave hands palpably. The game was the best we have seen played against the Scots, if not the best ever played by the Gymkhana. We look forward with interest to the Tournament when the times will once more meet each other. Both of them will be strengthned with men who were standing out. The Scots on this occasion had their substitutes the outsideleft, left half and goal keeper.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Notes on the Bombay Gymkhana Tournament.

Another Rugby Tournament organised by the Bombay Gymkhana has come to a conclusion and we have to thank Mr. P. J. Arnot who has so successfully carried out the arduous duties of Honorary Secretary. Throughtout the Season he has turned out regularly to coach the Gymkhana team and they have paid his training a great compliment by making a far better show than was supposed by most. To start with, the fixture attracted one more entry than on the last occasion and this included a most sporting entry by the Y. M. C. A. who turned out to face the Gymkhana with having even had a practice game being assisted by several U. S. A. Enthusiasts, and some members of the Scots who, though some showed a lack of understanding as far as rules went, played up most pluckily.

Rugby games are more fortunate than the other code in the matter of referees and in Messrs. Arnot, Hebbelthwaite and Montgomery of the Welsh. They secured men who thoroughly understood the duty.

Appropriately so, the final was the best game of the series and all their supporters were delighted, and showed it, to see the Gymkhana make such a bold show with the Welsh Regiment. This is the third successive year that this sporting team, second to none in India, has come and won and though they do not take the cup away perpetually they get gold medals and we are glad to see the Gymkhana come forward with recognition of this sort which might also be made in the other Tournament under their control—namely Hockey. Daley, that first class half, has formed one of the Welsh team for many years back and though he has a knee which might put him out of action at any time, all the enthusiasts were glad to see him once more and also to see he has lost but little if any of his old cunning. Lieutenants Todd and Montgomery once more visited Bombay where they have always a number anxious to put them up and, the former leading the forwards with the latter, the backs, they were conspicuous as ever. After the final game one feels justified in having great hopes of the success of the Gymkhana team when it visits Calcutta as with several additional members mentioned last week they should have a really good side fit to turn out against any team in India and may be beat it!

Judging by the numbers which turned out to watch the games and showed such apparent interest one cannot hold such dark views as to the decline of this manly game in India as was the case prior to this journey. Let us hope that matters will be in such capable hands and as well pushed next as this year and that the call will be answered. It would be a crying shame to see the game drop out and there is no earthly reason why it should. It only needs a general call to arms and this year's may be taken as a start in giving Rugger a new lease of life.

QUETTA OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

37TH CAVALRY *vs.* JACOB'S HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 3,

The Quetta Open Tournament opened with a runaway game between the 37th Cavalry and Jacob's Horse, resulting in a win for the former by 18 goals and ten subsidiaries to 2 goals and three subsidiaries. Mr. Benn, Mr. Bruce, Major Talbot, and Mr. Lucas played for the 37th and Mr. Allardice, Captain Lumham, Mr. Paddon and Mr. Gairn Jones for the Jacob's Horse.

In the first Chukker Messrs Bruce, Lucas and Benn each scored a goal for the 37th. The Jacob's Horse scored a subsidiary and the brace responded before the end of chukker. After this the game became a succession of goals for the 37th. The second chukker resulted in the 37th adding two more goals to their score. At the fourth chukker the score was 37th 7 goals 7 subsidiaries to Jacob's Horse one goal and two subsidiaries. The whole of the 37th played a good game whilst Mr. Lanham did his best to avert defeat. The losers were unfortunate in having three of their best players laid up on the sick list.

37TH CAVALRY vs. THE GYMKHANA.

The second game proved an exciting one Mr. Macartney, Captain Toogood, Captain Day and Captain Brewis played for the Warwicks against Captain Peart, Mr. Harourt, Mr. Gretton and Mr. Dickenson for the Gymkhana the game was fast throughout. Captain Day and Captain Toogood playing in excellent style and Mr. Gretton doing great work for the Gymkhana. At the end of fourth chuckker the Gymkhana were leading by seven goals and three subsidiaries to five goals and two subsidiaries. In the fifth Chukker Captain Toogood and Macartney scored shortly after the commencement and later a well judged under neck stroke by Captain Day put the Warwicks ahead and an exciting Chukker ended at Warwicks 9 goals 2 subsidiaries to 8 goals three subsidiaries. The sixth chukker ended at 9 goals three subsidiaries all, and the seventh which saw the lapse of time saw Captain Toogood score two more goals and Captain Day a subsidiary, the game finishing amidst universal excitement and the fizzing of whisky sodas offered by the R. A. M. C. in a victory for the Warwicks by 11 goals and four subsidiaries to nine goals and three subsidiaries. A fairly large attendance was present including General Smith Dorrien.

THE DECLINE OF RUGBY IN CALCUTTA.

THE Rugby game in Calcutta, nay in India, is fast losing interest with the public and there is no prospect of improvement as long as present conditions prevails. In Calcutta some twenty years ago, the Medicals, Sibpur, Doveton, Armenians and La Martiniere Colleges would enter for the Rugby Challenge Cup, but gradually one by one these institutions have dropped out, and although a few seasons back the members of the Calcutta F. C. presented a Cup which was open to competition for all Colleges, Schools and junior teams this also failed to draw entries and in 1903-04 La Martiniere and Armenian Colleges were the only competing teams. Last year there was no junior competition owing to La Martiniere having no team, and this season the Armenian College have also been compelled to forsake Rugger.

Rugby football as it is played now, writes the *Englishman* is tame to what it used to be in the latter eighties and the Colleges referred to above would in those days put up excellent fights against such military teams as the Derbyshires, the Buffs, East Surreys and the Leinster Regiment, the last named being the roughest lot I have seen on the maidan during the last twenty years. These military teams were stationed at Dum-Dum and the Fort, and in the middle eighties the old Black Watch (civilians) and Calcutta matches would be worth going a long distance to see. After the memorable match in 1886 when Calcutta badly defeated the Black Watch, the latter Club failed to exist and the following year Dalhousie started. The Trades Club played Rugby however for two seasons only and in 1888 with a little luck would probably have won the trophy. The present Trades Cup (Association) was presented in 1889 and up to 1892 was competed for by all Senior Civilian and military teams after which it was handed over to the Junior teams and the Senior Clubs contested for the I. F. A. Shield. Up to this time, *viz.* 1893, the game under the carrying code had not lost its interest in Calcutta and the Senior Rugby Union Challenge Cup competition would attract entries from all over India to say nothing of the number of local Clubs, while the Junior trophy would also get several entries.

The Black Watch Club was again started in 1892 when Percy Lemoudine and George Annania who played for the old Club represented the new one, and the City and Suburban Club was also instituted the following season when Ritsdale, an ex-pupil of La Martiniere took up the Captaincy. The Buffs, Bombay Gymkhana, the South Wales Borderers, the Welsh Regiment, the Worcesters and the Border Regiment would come from far stations in the Punjab, and up to the present time the Rugby Tournament never fails to draw some outside team. The South Wales Borderers only came once—in 1892 after which the corps left for Aden.

This is the seventeenth year of the competition and up to the time of writing Bombay Gymkhana, the Glosters, Somersets and the West Ridings are the three foreign teams who have entered, but the local entries however have been falling off in recent years and with the exception of Calcutta it will be difficult for the other Civilian Clubs to muster anything like a decent fifteen for the coming tournament. The Northumberland Fusiliers who have also sent in their fee is improving daily and the United Service will also be fairly representative, but the Armenians and Customs have hardly a dozen men between them who really play the game. The Highland Light Infantry do not play Rugby. Indeed there is not a single Scotch Corps in India that has a Rugby team, and the only decent Irish Regiment that took part in the Rugby Tournament since the Leinsters left Calcutta in 1889 was the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, who under the captaincy of Lieutenant E. P. Thompson it will be recollected beat Calcutta some nine years ago. The City and Suburban Club now defunct has on several occasions appeared in semi-finals and finals and in 1900 they were beaten in the final by Calcutta after a grulling game. Since that time however, the Rugby game by local Civilian Clubs has revealed her growing weakness owing to the numerous illegitimate soccer competitions.

The present day school masters and pupils alike have no fondness for Rugby and would rather enter for the Grant challenge shield, Bande Mataram Cup, Bural Cup, East Challenge Shield and twenty such other illegitimate competitions which are played for in Calcutta by the present young men, and even military company teams take part in these tournaments and it is these illegitimate competitions that is killing the Rugby game. Surely there are several trophies controlled by the I. F. A. Council in Calcutta to say nothing of the various other soccer competition all over the country to satisfy the lovers of the dribbling game instead of entering for such trash, and it so hoves the I F. A. Council authorities to put a stop to Clubs affiliatedto the Association from taking part in these illegitimate competitions and this done, would be the means, whereby the supremacy of Rugby football may be recovered.

Owing to the Calcutta Schools and Colleges having dropped the game the local Clubs find it difficult to find new blood, and when a member who played last year, leaves the Station or is unable to assist the team he represented for some years, the vacancy cannot be filled. The Customs and the Armenians are without several players who assisted their respective Clubs last year and the result is that the vacancies have not been filled. If the illegal competitions were put a stop to the medical students and other soccer European teams would naturally turn their attention to Rugby and in a few years the medicals we are certain will play "soccer." For years some member or another of the Calcutta F. C. has coached the Armenians and La Martiniere Colleges and there are many such sportsmen in the Club yet that would willing volunteer to teach the Medicals the game. The present Rugby League competition is a perfect failure and although we are sorry to acknowledge it, we must confess that with the exception of Calcutta, the other teams are not up to the usual standard and the Armenian College or La Martiniere boys of a few season back could beat the Customs, Armenian Club, the U. S. and even the Fusiliers. However it is to be hoped that something will be done early next year to encourage Rugby football among the junior-players. Although in the coming Rugby tournament which begins next Saturday, the local teams will be poorly represented, lovers of the carrying game will witness some splendid contest between the Glosters, West Ridings, Bombay Gymkhana, Somerset and Calcutta who will be the pick of the basket.

RACING.

THE GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES.

A special telegram to the *Asian* dated London August 30 gives the following details :—

"The sixty-fourth year of the Great Yorkshire Stakes of 1,250 sovs (1,000) sovs for the owner of the winner, 150 for the nominator of the winner and 50 sov each for the owner and nominator of the second; for foals of 1903 to run at 3 years old, colts 8st 12lbs, fillies and geldings 8st 9lbs; with breeding allowances; one miles and a half, 94 entries 2 sovs forfeit declared for 16. Closed October 20th 1903.

London, Tuesday, 30th August 1906.

Lord Derby's b c Bridge of Canny, by Love Wisely —Santa Bridgida, D Mather ... 1

Mr. L. de Rothschild's ch f Catnap, by St. Frusquin—Catkin ... 2

Mr. J. W. Larnach's ch c by Jeddah—Postscript ... 3 (winner trained by Hon. G. Lambton.)

Betting : 2 to 1 on Bridge of Canny,
5 to 1 against Catnap.
12 to 1 " Postscript colt.

Won by half a length four lengths between second and third.

RESULT OF THE GIMCRACK STAKES.

The Gimcrack Stakes of 5 sovs. each, 3ft. with 1,000 sovs added by the members of the Gimcrack Club, for two-year-olds, colts 8st 12lbs, fillies 8st 9lbs, Penalties and allowances. Six furlongs straight, 161 entries.

Mr W. Hall Walker's ch c Polar Star, by Pioneer—Go On ... 1

(Winner trained by W. T. Robinson)

THE LATEST BETTING ON THE ST. LEGER.

London, Friday, 31st August.

13 to 8 against Lord Derby's b f Keystone II by Persimmon—Lock and Key ... G Lambton

9 to 4 " The Duke of Westminster's b c Troutbeck, by Ladas—Rydal Head ... W Waugh

8 to 1 " W H Bass's b or br c Sancy, by Diamond Jubilee—Dame Angneta ... A Taylor

100 to 9 Mons R de Monbel's b c Storm, by Ermak—Stormy Petrol ... In France

100 to 8 " Mr Arthur James's br c Gorges by Ladas—The Gorgon ... R Marsh

100 to 8 " Mr D Faber's ch c Malua, by Marco—Harem ... F Day

20 to 1 " any others

Black Arrow will be an absentee

A NEW HORSE AND A NEW JOCKEY FOR INDIA.

London, Friday, 31st Aug.

The race-horse Steinbanger and the Australian Jockey P. Carslake are leaving for India.

THE BURMA POLICE.

Gradation of the Superior Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 3

In the *Burma Gazette*, the superior Civil Police Service in Burma is graded in the manner shown in the following list :—

One Inspector General of Police on Rs. 2,500, rising to Rs. 3,000 a month : Colonel S. C. F. Poile, C. I. E.

Two Deputy Inspectors-General on Rs. 1,800 each and two on Rs. 1,500 each a month :

(1) Mr. A. M. Maynes on Rs. 1,800.
(2). Mr. A. J. A. Jardine, on Rs. 1,800.
(3). Mr. R. G. P. P. McDonnell, C. S. I., on Rs. 1,500.
(4). Vacant.

The Commissioner of Police of Rangoon remains independent of the Inspector-General of Police, but is graded as Deputy Inspector-General for the purpose of salary.

Mr. J. M. Law, the District Superintendent of Police, Secretariat, is appointed to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police for the Railway and the Criminal Investigation Department, with effect from the 1st of September.

District Superintendents (1st grade) : Two on Rs. 1,200 a month, (1) Mr. R. W. Martin, and (2) Mr. W. A. Snadden.

District Superintendents (2nd grade) ; Six on Rs. 1,000 a month, (1) Mr. J. M. Law, Mr. M. E. Chisolm, on deputation, as Chief Superrintendent of Excise, (2) Mr. P. J. Porter, (3) Mr. C. M. Prendergast, (4) Mr. W. H. Tarleton, (5) Mr. H. C. E. Lloyd and (6) Mr. R. A. E. Castle.

District Superintendent (3rd grade.) ; Eleven on Rs. 900 a month.

District Superintendents, (4th grade.), Eleven on Rs. 800 a month.

District Superintendents (5th grade), Thirteen on Rs. 700 a month.

Assistant Superintendents (1st grade), Fifteen on Rs. 500 a month.

Assistant Superintendents, (2nd grade), Sixteen on Rs. 400 a month.

Assistant Superintendents, (3rd grade), Seven on Rs. 300 a month.

DEATH OF MR. PAGE, I.C.S.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 3.

The death took place last night at the Civil Hospital at Karachi, from enteric fever, of Mr. Page., I.C.S., the District and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad (Sind). The deceased arrived here from Hyderabad about a fortnight ago, suffering from fever, and stayed a week with Mr. W. H. Lucas, the Judicial Commissioner, but, as there was no nurse who could daily attend to him, he was removed to the Civil Hospital, where it was thought he would have a better chance of recovery. The deceased was to have proceeded Home on furlough next month to join his wife and children, for whom the deepest sympathy is evinced. The funeral takes place this afternoon.

BY THE WAY.

INDIA, WREXHAM AND YALE.

THE East Denbighshire election brought into temporary prominence the little town of Wrexham. It is a place of pilgrimage to others than politicians. It is one of the first places in England to which the Baedeker-carrying American tourists go after they leave the boat at Liverpool. Chester is the first, for to American eyes Chester, though in many ways a very modern town, is the very essence of the antique. After Chester they go to Wrexham to see the tomb of Governor Yale, the founder of Yale University. Yale was a Denbighshire man, and in his later years, after making a vast fortune in India, he lived in an old mansion near the town. His long life ended in 1721. His tomb, which lies under the shadow of the wonderful Perpendicular tower of Wrexham Church, contains some lines of flamboyant verse commemorating his virtues. The last line is a curious example of plagiarism. Yale's good qualities, it says, "Smell sweet, and blossom in the silent dust." This, of course, is simply a piece of theft by the epitaph writer. Shirley's wonderful lyric "The glories of our birth and state" (almost the last of true Elizabethan lyrics) ends—

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust."

Yale's panegyrist put in a "silent" to pad out his line.

THE BISHOP'S TESTIMONIAL.

"'Igh-class riding—'ighly recommended" has been the cry of the donkey men at Blackpool this holiday season. I heard it yesterday (writes a correspondent to a Northcountry Home contemporary) and wondered who the recommending authority might be. I found out at last. A party of youths which included a lame member bargained with one of the men for a ride. All seemed settled, when theyouth who was lame held out. "No, it wouldn't suit me—they're too wild," he said, and there seemed some doubt whether the donkey-keeper would not lose the whole of the custom. "Why, they're as quiet as lambs," he repeated indignantly many times, but in vain. At length by a happy thought he resorted to a gentler appeal. He put his arm lovingly round the lame young man's waist, took him aside, and said in wonderfully persuasive tones, "Well, I wouldn't have believed it to look at you—spoiling all their fun, when you can walk him all the way. Why, how can you hesitate when they're every one of them recommended by the Bishop? On this very spot he recommended them." The youth no longer resisted, and in a few seconds I saw him bumping over the sands in the thick of the troop at the rate of about ten miles an hour.

THE POSTMAN IN ARCADY.

The establishment of a daily delivery of letters to every place in the kingdom was one of the national memorials of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. The most perfect system, however, (writes another correspondent to the same journal), depends in the last resort upon the human factor, and I had a curious example of this the other day within a dozen miles of Manchester. I was cycling, and called at a cottage in a quiet country lane for a cup of tea. In the course of a little conversation with the good lady of the house I asked if she could provide for a large party. She said she would require notice, and that even then the letter might not reach her in time. "You see," she put it, "Old David, our postman, is a bit of a market gardener, and we are just on the edge of his round, and there are very few houses here, so if there is only one letter for this direction he often gets back to his garden and puts the letter off for a day or two, till there is something else to bring him this way. Oh, yes; I suppose we could get something done if we complained about it, but you don't like to be unneighbourly, you know, and I shouldn't like to get Old David into any trouble." As a city man, obliged to look upon letters with almost superstitious reverence, I do not know which struck me the more—the supercilious contempt shown by Old David for his duties or the easy-going indifference of the inhabitants.

"YOUNG ENGLAND."

The poetry of the "Young England" party, of which the late Duke of Rutland was the chief ornament, will probably be rescued from total oblivion by Thackeray's parody in the "Diary of C. Jeames de la Pluche, Esq.":—

The castle towers of Bareacres are fair upon the lea,
Where the cliffs of bonny Diddlesex rise up from out the sea :
I stood upon the donjon keep and view'd the country o'er,
I saw the lands of Bareacres for fifty miles or more.
I stood upon the donjon keep—it is a sacred place,—
Where floated for eight hundred years the banner of my race ;
Argent, a dexter sinople, and gules and azure field,
There ne'er was nobler cognisance on knightly warrior's shield.

* * * * * * * * *

O knights, my noble ancestors! and shall I never hear
Saint Willibald for Bareacres through battle ringing clear?
I'd cut me off this strong right hand a single hour to ride
And strike a blow for Bareacres, my fathers, at your side!

* * * * * * * * *

Sing not, sing not, my Angeline! in days so base and vile
'Twere sinful to be happy, 'twere sacrilege to smile.
I'll bie me to my lonely hall, and by its cheerless hob
I'll muse on other days, and wish—and wish I were—

A SNOB.

"All young Hengland, I'm told," adds Jeames de la Pluche, "considers the poim bewtifle. They're always writing about battleaxis and shivlery, these young chaps; but the ideer of Southdown in a sheet of armer and his cuttin hoff his 'strong right hand' is raythe too good. The feller is about 5 fit hi—as ricketty as a babby, with a vaist like a gal; and though he may have the art and curridge of a Bengal tyger, I'd back my smallest cab-boy to lick him."

USURPERS.

At this season of crowded holiday trains it seems opportune (a correspondent writes to a London contemporary) to raise the really burning question of women and smoking carriages. I travelled from Southampton to the North a few weeks ago by the through route, and made the greater part of the journey in a through carriage. There was one smoking compartment, and it was the only compartment that was crowded. It contained one man and six women. Almost the whole of the way there were five or six men standing smoking in the corridor, where, by the way, smoking was supposed to be forbidden. The railway company had calculated pretty exactly, though not generously, the amount of smoking accommodation required, but they had not allowed for the ladies. On the same day a friend made the same journey by way of London, and had precisely the same experience in through coach. The only smoking compartment was monopolised the whole way by women, while men were standing smoking in the corridor. Every railway traveller knows that these are only typical cases.

A WAY OUT OF THE TROUBLE.

Smoking, he continues, is such an elementary comfort to most men, and to be deprived of it adds so much to the tedium and disagreeableness of a long railway journey, that really the railway companies should come to the help of the defenceless smoker in this difficulty. Could they not arrange things as in some Continental countries—mark a few carriages "No smoking," and allow smoking in all the rest? Most ladies could then have the gratification, whatever the nature of it may be, of travelling in smoking carriages without crowding one the men who wish to smoke. By the way, why do women like smoking carriages? I once saw a porter, showing a lady to her train, "There's a ladies' carriage, ma'am," he said. "But I don't want a ladies' carriage," the lady replied with marked firmness.

TRAGEDY.

A Socialist paper says that women's admiration for the clean-shaven lip is waning. In these circumstances, it seems only fair to warn them that they should not trust too much to appearances. They may be easily deceived by men who give themselves hairs.

Not so very long ago, Phyllis smiled on me,
Smiled and set me all a-trembling,
All her glances soft dissembling,
While my heart went pit-a-patter,
As I listened to her chatter,
New aside turns she,

Turns aside, and passes on, heeding not my pain—
Pain in all my pulses beating,
For another gets her greeting,
He's a style she greatly fancies,
So she casts on him her glances,
And I sigh in vain.

Sigh in vain without a hope, she from me has flown.
Flown to listen to his cooing,
And to lure him to a wooing,
From her eyes the love-light flashes;
Just because he wears moustaches,
I am left alone.

—*The Globe*,

THE Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited. The Traffic Return (Approximate) for the week ended 25th August (648·00

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

COTTON IN MADRAS.

The total area sown with cotton in ryotwari villages up to the end of July 1906 is 94,200 acres or about 1 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1905; it exceeds, however, the averages of five and ten years by 15 and 32 per cent. respectively. The decrease is marked in the Tinnevellies and Salems, while at the same time there are large increase in the Northerns and Westerns and Cocanadas. The small resultant decrease is attributed to want of seasonable rainfall. It is reported that the crop was sown generally in June or July, the months in which it is usually sown. The crop is generally in fair condition.

The total area under cotton reported from villages other than ryotwari is 11,500 acres, but the reports are still incomplete.

[On an average of the five years ending 1904—1905, the area under cotton in the Madras Presidency has represented 9·2 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.]

GINGELLY IN MADRAS.

The total area sown with gingelly in ryotwari villages up to the end of July 1906 is 159,300 acres or about 53 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1905. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by 49 and 50 per cent. respectively. The decrease, as compared with 1905, is most marked in the districts of Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tinnevelly, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Godavari and Madura and is attributed to want of seasonable rainfall. It is reported that the crop was, as usual, sown generally in June or July. The crop is generally in fair condition.

The total area under gingelly reported from villages other than ryotwari is 8,200 acres, but the reports are incomplete.

[On an average of the five years ending 1904-1905, the area under gingelly in the Madras Presidency has represented 17·2 per cent. of the total area under gingelly in British India.]

POINTS OF VIEW.

A "moment" is, in Ireland, the keynote of every situation.—Ellen Duncan, in the *Academy*.

If comfort be analysed it proves to consist, apart from the fire, of pleasant unnecessaries agreeably arranged.—*Outlook*.

If the American is an Anglo-Saxon, then the Englishman is a pirate Norman or a castaway Spaniard.—An American, in the *Critic* (New York).

True love cannot be mistaken. Where the real thing exists, it is impossible to doubt it. Where doubt exists, existence itself may be doubted.—Mrs. Campbell Praed, in the *Daily Mail*.

Life without children is the world without sunlight. The pity for the mother who loses a child is nothing compared to that we should give the woman who has never known motherhood.—J. Y., in *Good Housekeeping*.

Long words are often used as social fog-signals in fear of being a little under-rated. The widow who has seen better days often relies on long words and venturesome sentiments to make her station understood.—*Globe*.

In the dull, cold, dreary days of winter how ardently one longs for summer, with its warmth, its sunny days, and moonlight nights: but when it comes how little prepared are we, as a rule, to enjoy and utilise it.—*Queen*.

Alfred Dreyfus, although vindicated after years of injustice, remains, it is admitted, the same unmagnetic mortal he has always been. He cannot inspire enthusiasm. He cannot speak a thrilling word.—*Current Literature* (New York.)

Verse made a flash in the pan some years ago, but has since sunk down to a dull, uniform red. Essays are still dead. Only the fire of fiction burns bright and steady in the pale, uncomfortable dawn of the censury.—Arnold Bennett, in the *Tribune*.

Degenerate men are a stronger proof than Alexander the Great or Leonardo da Vinci that the universe cannot get on without men; and degenerate art is a stronger proof than King Lear or the Parthenon that men cannot get on without art.—A. Clutton-Brock, in the *Speaker*.

It may be most unprogressive not to desire a vote, but really it seems to be an unmanageable affair at best which is unsuited to the feminine population. The future opens up an unrestful vista of bargain days in ballots and cheap sales in legislative basements.—*Canadian Magazine*.

If the world and the churches were as bad as Miss Corelli makes out then Christianity has proved itself the ghastliest of failures. Miss Corelli has yet to learn that the apostles of Divine love must themselves manifest some of that "charity that is kind" and "thinketh no evil."—*Christian World*.

Pity the sorrows of the rich! "Millionaires do not know how to laugh," so one of them testified not long ago. Now another of them, Senator Elkins, remarkes plaintively before a bankers' association: "Very rich men never whistle, poor men always do. Bird songs are in the hearts of the poor."—*Current Literature* (New York).

By all means let John Bull despair about Society and trade and the Army and the Empire and the coal supply, provided he keeps his practical instinct for setting things to right when he finds them wrong. He may take comfort, however, in the thought that the things he fears generally don't happen.—*Westminster Gazette*.

German Emperor and people are getting to understand each other more and more. His impulsiveness, his tendency to pomposity, are traits which do not appeal to Germans, but there is no doubt that there is a growing conviction of his extraordinary endowments as a ruler: and it is being widely recognised that this remakable personality exerts a profound influence in foreign lands.—W. von Massow, in the *Deutsche Monatsschrift*.

CHARIVARIA FROM "PUNCH"

Dr. Clifford has begged to differ from Father Vaughan. The Smart Set at Westbourne Park is all that can be desired.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has said he does not think much of the complexion of American girls, and there is talk of establishing a Rouge Trust.

It is reported that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain have volunteered to intervene with a view to bringing about a settlement of the unfortunate differences which have arisen between the Government and the Labour Party.

The *Daily Chronicle* published, the other day, a portrait of Mr. Winston Churchill over the title, "The Hope of His Side." But surely this is a vain hope. Mr. Churchill can hardly be expected to put on any more side.

The heat during the Townshend Inquiry was, we can imagine, almost unbearable, but we were none the less surprised to read the following statement in a usually reliable contemporary:—"Mr. Satherst tendered himself as the next witness, and disrobed before going into the box."

A Shrewsbury chemist has been fined ten pounds for poisoning a number of dogs. The opinion in canine circles is that the fellow ought to have received the cat.

The London County Council has decided to allow duly qualified persons to give instruction in swimming at several of the Metropolitan Parks and Commmons, and soon there will be no excuse for a Londoner being unable to cross the Strand on a rainy day.

FAST CLOCKS AND SLACK HABITS.

The *Mail* has been telling us that it is a curious fancy to keep all the clocks of Sandringham exactly half an hour fast. Every clock, whether in the house, stables, or kennels, is kept thirty minutes fast, and even the church clock shares the same fate. Naturally, this leads to complication to those not in the secret. The tripper who hurriedly rushes to the situation to catch a train due half an hour later is not exactly enthusiastic when he learns the reason. The other day it appears that a party of victims included a well-known scientific writer, who discoursed to them on the influence of human beings on clocks and other (seemingly) inanimate objects:—"I dare wager that in the private rooms of a punctual and businesslike man such as the King the clocks do not lose or gain a minute a week. Put the same clocks in the rooms of an untidy, erratic, unpunctual man, and even if he does not alter them every day on pretence of their being wrong, they always will be wrong. There is nothing unusual in this. You know how the health and moods of a woman will affect the jewels which she is wearing, so that her pearls or her opals will be radiantly white and clear one day when she is in good health and spirits, and dull and sickly-looking the next. You know how the clothes of a weak and sickly man look shabby and faded at once, how silver tarnishes in his pockets, and his top-hat always declines to shine. One could multiply instances ad infinitum of the effect of personality on inanimate objects. If I hear a man or woman complaining of a watch or clock not keeping time, I always wonder which wants regulating most—the clock or its owner." We confess that our breath would be taken away but for a sensation of pulling at our leg. The idea that a clock begins to take to loose habits if its master is not regular in his way be all very well for Sandringham Railway Station, but those of us not having wearily to wait for a train may permit ourselves the luxury of incredulous disbelief. The well-known scientific writer must have had a very amusing half-hour.—*Westminster Gazette*.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Bay current has strengthened a little and conditions are becoming favourable for the formation of a depression. The Arabian Sea Monsoon, however, remains weak and the skies are largely clear on the north of the line through Jacobabad, Jaipur and Bareilly. In Burma light to moderate general rain has fallen on the Coast and light local rain in the interior. Slipper Island reports, ¼ inch; Mergui 2 inches; Tovoy 1¼ inches; Moulmein 4 inches; and Lashio one. The skies are still heavily overcast but the air has become drier and the temperature approximately normal. In North-east India and Orissa light to moderate rain has fallen locally. Dibrugargh, Shillong, Barisal, Calcutta and Berhampore, report one-inch and Darjeeling and Patna two inches. In Deltaic Bengal the cloud has increased and the skies are heavily overcast; but elsewhere it is only lightly to moderately overcast. The temperature remains in excess. In the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces the weather has been dry and in the first area several stations report clear skies, while in the other two areas the skies are moderately to heavily overcast. The temperature has risen in excess in the United Provinces and is normal in Central India and the Central Provinces. In the Northern half of Rajputana and Gujarat there has been light local rain and in the Punjab hills a few light falls occurred. Deesa and Bhuj each had ¼ an inch. The skies are practically cleared in the Punjab Frontier Province, but remain heavily overcast in Rajputana and Gujarat. The temperature has risen over the whole of North-West India and is approximately normal. The air has become drier except in Gujarat. On the Konkan Coast light and nearly general rainfall has occurred and from the remainder of the Peninsula a few scattered falls have been reported, the largest amount being 2 inches at Mangalore. The cloud has decreased in the Deccan and South Madras Coast and the temperature is normal but in excess in the Peninsula.

Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast, in Deltaic Bengal and on the West Coast and local rain in the interior of Burma, Orissa, and the Circars Coast and some rain in Assam, South Rajputana, Gujarat and the interior of the Peninsula.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 3RD SEPT.

Amritsar.—Weather clear. Sufficient rain fallen generally Cotton crop estimate eight annas taking last years one rupee.

Bhatinda.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Delhi.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Beawar.—Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants in flower Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants want fine weather. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Alternately cloudy and sunny. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing and continue to show more improvement. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton healthy. All crops doing well.

Dholera.—Showery. Sufficient rain fallen generally.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Sufficient rain fallen. All crops doing well generally.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop excellent.

Sholapur.—Looks like clearing up. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In Cts.		In. Cts		In. Cts.		In. Cts.	
Previously registered	61	13	51	73	85	85	52	81
Monday 3rd September 1906..	0	13	0	09	0	05	0	14
Total....	60	26	51	85	54	90	52	95
Total fall to 3rd Sept. '05	29	81	34	36	32	62	26	32
Total fall to 3rd Sept. '04....	35	59	37	36	38	11	31	93

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1905.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
0 04	46 04	35 80	25 85

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY SEPTEMBER, 1ST.

STATIONS.	Reduced to sea level & 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hourly velocity.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jask	29·614	NNW	12	91·3	81·3	81	....	0·07	—0·06
Muscat	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aden	29·615	SE	7	88·3	72·4	74	....	....	....
Lahore	29·394	N	4	100·4	79·8	78	....	10·37	—3·50
Sirsa	29·576	ESE	3	98·3	80·1	74	....	4·04	—0·06
Delhi	29·614	ESE	5	90·7	82·2	83	....	16·59	—1·37
Agra	29·581	SE	4	91·0	80·4	89	0·02	14·17	—3·11
Cawnpore	29·603	E	3	92·9	79·2	77	....	24·03	—3·97
Allahabad	29·587	ENE	7	92·6	80·0	76	0·02	21·12	—10·23
Jhansi	29·578	ENE	5	93·2	79·8	67	....	19·07	—11·61
Jacobabad	29·660	WNW	4	101·3	78·8	46	....	1·23	—1·22
Karachi	29·56	NW	8	93·9	79·2	68	....	0·0	—2·08
Jeypore	29·612	ENE	7	96·2	76·6	55	....	8·19	—12·79
Ajmere	29·600	E	6	91·9	76·3	81	0·31	14·98	—1·04
Deesa	29·547	SE	2	93·3	78·9	67	0·33	17·93	—1·81
Ahmedabad	29·549	SSE	M	93·6	80·2	86	0·01	24·38	+7·17
Bhuj	29·539	WSW	8	90·6	78·0	58	0·37	12·01	—0·96
Jamnagar	29·539	Calm	1	89·0	80·2	87	0·37	22·26	+2·36
Dwarka	29·556	WSW	11	83·3	78·2	96	0·12	18·79	....
Rajkot	29·553	NW	4	88·9	77·8	59	1·59	20·72	—2·66
Bhavnagar Para.	29·549	NW	3	89·6	78·0	87	....	19·02	+4·35
Veraval	29·553	W	3	82·6	77·8	95	0·01	21·48	+0·53
Nowsuch	29·570	ENE	7	94·0	73·7	85	....	10·97	—7·43
Indore	29·535	NW	1	87·6	73·6	88	0·05	37·65	+13·0
Saugor	29·569	E	9	88·1	76·0	82	0·02	32·03	—3·87
Jubbulpore	29·545	NNE	3	87·9	75·8	78	0·4	36·32	—11·13
Hoshangabad	29·544	Calm	2	91·4	72·3	51	....	37·46	—1·90
Khandwa	29·546	Calm	3	89·2	76·1	95	....	34·33	+11·80
Raipur	29·533	E	11	86·1	74·9	90	0·09	32·69	—6·10
Nagpur	29·528	NE	3	87·6	74·6	93	....	35·72	+2·19
Amraoti	29·539	WNW	4	90·2	72·8	85	....	34·21	+10·41
Akola	29·551	W	1	88·8	74·1	10	....	32·72	+10·93
Surat	29·565	S	3	93·8	78·1	87	....	39·77	—1·96
Malegaon	29·574	W	15	87·3	73·8	99	....	19·74	+6·28
Bombay	29·576	W	10	83·4	77·4	87	0·35	24·77	—3·29
Poona	29·607	WSW	10	82·0	70·8	89	....	18·41	+3·7
Ahmednagar	29·615	W	3	85·4	71·5	92	....	18·49	+7·80
Aurangabad	29·601	Calm	4	86·7	72·2	86	0·05	23·25	....
Sholapur	29·616	SW	10	85·2	73·0	81	....	13·5	—1·91
Ratnagiri	29·630	WSW	6	86·9	73·9	85	0·45	83·4	—6·30
Bijapur	29·633	WSW	4	83·2	70·2	92	....	15·51	+7·8
Belgaum	29·654	W	17	74·3	67·3	89	....	28·21	—4·86
Mormugao	29·686	NNE	8	79·3	72·9	93	0·80	77·95	+2·84
Karwar	29·699	W	3	78·1	74·0	96	0·6	83·41	—15·22
Mangalore	29·770	WNW	6	79·9	73·4	87	2·17	98·21	+2·77
Calicut	29·777	NNW	4	80·2	73·2	97	0·61	73·54	—7·44
Cochin	29·791	SW	..	82·2	72·9	86	0·02	65·6	+1·23
Bangalore	29·733	SW	14	77·2	65·8	90	0·02	2·87	—7·91
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·587	Calm	4	78·3	72·2	88	....	30·1	+0·70
Mansulipatam	29·607	WSW	9	81·3	76·1	87	0·20	29·4	+2·43
Bellary	29·639	W	6	86·0	74·8	69	....	10·9	+4·26
Cuddapah	29·630	SW	6	90·2	72·8	75	....	16·5	+2·82
Madras	29·657	WSW	8	91·0	79·0	77	0·7	11·9	—0·99
Coimbatore	29·724	W	16	83·0	70·1	82	....	5·0	+1·63
Trichinopoly	29·724	SW	8	89·0	77·0	69	....	11·0	+3·49
Nagapatam	29·698	SW	8	91·2	78·0	74	....	13·0	+6·03
Colombo	29·864	SW	13	85·0	77·0	83	....	12·8	—1·34

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. = 0·11 (53·61): G. T. H. = 0·00 (51·63): St. G. H. = 0·07 (58·42): C. P. = 0·7 4(52·31).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular.

Winds are south-westerly at several of the reporting stations. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore and Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places.

Rain.—Twenty-five stations report rain, Mangalore reporting 2·17", Mormugao and Karwar about three-quarters of an inch each and Bhuj, Jamnagar, Dessa and Ratnagiri about half an inch.

Weather.—Showers are likely along the West Coast. Weather during the week ending 1st September in the Trades region:—

Pressure had been in moderate to large excess of normal at Mauritius and Zanzibar and in slight defect at the Seychelles. The wind was southwesterly and 6 miles an hour at Zanzibar and south-easterly and 30 to 18 miles an hour at the two other stations. All the three stations report light showers.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

STATISTICS, says the *Times of Ceylon*, show that the arrivals of coolies from Southern India have been satisfactory during the past seven months, "No one, of course, expected that we should have such a deluge of labour as we had last year, but most students of the subject will be satisfied that there has not been a greater fall than 50 per cent. in the importations."

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE official announcement that the salvage operations in connection with the *Montagu* have been abandoned scarcely came as a surprise. It is, of course, regrettable from every point of view that it should have proved impossible to retain this fine vessel for the service of the country. But at least it may be said that all the resources of science and engineering have been exhausted in the effort to save her. It is certain that with the energy and thoroughness of Sir Arthur Wilson, and the skill and perseverance of those working under his command, including Captain Young's experienced Salvage Corps, nothing has been left undone in this direction. We are glad to note that the admiral has been able to express his full appreciation of the manner in which his subordinates and assistants have carried out their work. But the *Montagu* is not yet finished with, and two matter in connection with her have already claimed the attention of the authorities. It will now be unnecessary to further delay the holding of the court-martial to decide where the responsibility lies for the disaster, and secondly, it will have to be settled if any further use can be made of the wreck. As regards the former matter, we will only say that in the circumstances Captain Adair has the whole-souled sympathy of the Service and of all outside who know him. The scandalous attempt of a writer in the *Nautical Magazine* to prejudge the case, and to condemn the officers of the vessel, will meet we believe, the censure of all fair-minded men. On the second point, the suggestion has been made that after everything removable of value has been taken out of the ship, she should be utilised as a target in the same way that the *Belleisle* was some three or four years ago. Most useful experience and data were obtained on that occasion, and it would certainly not lessen the value of the *Montagu* in the eyes of any firm willing to purchase for the sake of her material if she had previously been used in the manner proposed.

Owing to the publication in America of the remarkable scoring which is reported to have been made by the crew of the t.b.d. *Bruizer* with her 6 pr. guns in a recent gunlayers' competition, the attention of United States naval officers has been directed to the question of making possible a comparison of the firing of the men of the two navies. There is also manifest, from letters which have appeared in the *New York Herald*, a desire on the part of some of our own officers to bring this result about. It is pointed out in the correspondence that at the present time there is no commons standard by which the firing of the American and British seaman can be judged, for in neither case is the official data sufficient for the purpose. On the other side tests are apparently made under conditions which we should not accept here, and on our side the method of awarding prizes by a system of points for hits is fundamentally different from any other method. The difference in the two system is shown by the attempted comparison of a record for 6prs. made in the United States cruiser *Tacoma* last September with that made by the 6prs. of the *Bruizer*. In the former case we are told that ten hits were made out of ten shots at ni ht in a bad light with a small moving target at 1,600yds. range, but it is not stated whether any attempt was made to have an independent verification of this exploit. For the *Bruizer* it is claimed that, under the Admiralty regulations for gunlayers' practice in destroyers, forty-six hits were made out of sixty-four shots in a minute at a target 8ft. long by 6ft. high, and, of course, this firing was made in daylight and in the presence of independent umpires. It must be clear to everyone that there is no real basis for a comparison here. This, however, is no reason why some attempt should not be made to remedy matters in this respect, there is probably, no great, difference between the official regulations for target practice competition of the two Countries, or none that could not be adjusted. If, then, the percentage of hits to rounds were taken as a competitive basis, we should have a standard which would be understood by everybody.

With reference to the recent report of the War Office Committee on the Employment of Ex-Soldiers and Sailors, recommending the creation of a central board and the co-ordination of all existing agencies, and the "impression that the only agency for the employment of bluejackets and marines will be merged into the amalgamation of the many similar institutions for the Army," Lieutenant A. H. Tarleton, hon. treasurer of the Navy Employment Agency, writes:—"The Navy Employment Agency has the approval of the Admiralty, and there is no intention on their part to interfere with it on the lines suggested in the War Office report. The society is managed by naval officers and almost entirely supported by the Navy. It is the only purely naval one, and does not overlap or compete with any of the existing societies. Thus the reasons in the report in favour of amalgamation do not apply to it." We propose to deal with this important matter at greater length next week, as the proposed removal of the agency for the employment of men leaving the senior service from a body of naval men to a War Office department must be to the prejudice and disadvantages of our bluejackets and Marines.

There is a consensus of military opinion—and when we speak of opinion we have in mind that both of senior officers and of those younger men for whom so much admiration is deservedly felt—that Mr. Haldane has lost his opportunity. He had behind him the weight of a great democracy, and, instead of moulding it as a force to be used for the creation of a national army, he has pondered to its prejudices and flattered it in its ignorance, while upon the temporary grounds of paltry economy, he has tampered with the organisation of the Army, and is destroying both its battalions and its reserve making power. He forgets that England's difficulties are her enemy's opportunities, and has not realised that modern war demands that the whole moral and material resources of the nation shall be devoted to the destruction of the enemy. He is lopping the branches and cutting away the roots of the sturdy tree of military preparedness, while speaking, with a note that seems to ring of hypocrisy, of increasing our fighting power by 50 per cent. If he had sought economies, experienced soldiers could have told him where to look, but his clumsy surgery is devoted to the destruction of that which we cannot replace. If cheese paring is essential to the richest country in the world it would have been preferable to reduce the establishment of home battalions, while to destroy them is sheer madness. And Mr. Haldane, though he has promised the opportunity of discussing his plans, is proceeding with his work and seems to intend to confront his critics with a *fait accompli*.

The Army has become more than at any previous time the sport of politicians. Each successive War Minister seems to think it his business to reverse all that his predecessor has done. We all remember with what eager satisfaction Mr. Brodrick's proposals were received, and no one can deny that they possessed many merits, and were, at the least, constructive. Mr. Arnold-Forster, if he did not overthrow them entirely, certainly imparted a new direction, and introduced an element of uncertainty and unrest that operated very unfavourably. Theoretically, the last Secretary of State was not far wrong; it was in the application of his principles that he went astray. Now comes Mr. Haldane, who makes confusion worse confounded, reversing everything that his predecessor did, upsetting the organisation, cutting off battalions, reducing batteries, and trusting to visionary resources and to expedients that are untried and unpromising. We can discern nothing of finality in these proposals. They are obviously inconsistent with our national responsibilities, and the worst of it is that Mr. Haldane is preparing for his successor another task of reorganisation and reconstruction, promising further unrest for the Army, and destined to impose additional burdens upon the people.

There have existed some doubts as to the interpretation of the recent Army Order 154, dealing with the "abolition of appointment as second in command." The order is not very explicit, and it has created the impression in some minds that an attempt was being made to stagnate promotion more than it will be stagnated by the forthcoming reduction of the Army. The moment, it will be admitted, would be most inopportune for any such step to be taken, and it will be a source of satisfaction to our readers to know that no measure of the kind is contemplated. The matter having been brought to our notice last week by a correspondent, we thought it desirable to obtain unexplanation, and we are enabled to announce for general information that the abolition of the appointment in question in no way involves reduction in the establishment of majors. It is a decision upon which the Army may be congratulated, for Army reduction in this direction would mean, of course, complete ruin to the prospects of hundreds of unoffending officers, who would be left no alternative, in most cases, but to quit a Service in which all their hopes of progress and reward would have been crushed for ever.

In view of the many objections urged against the practice of "kissing the Book" Mr. Temple C. Martin, the chief clerk of the Lambeth police court, has given instructions that all witnesses are for the future to be given the option of being sworn in the Scotch fashion with uplifted hand. The method was recently adopted for the first time and the majority of the witnesses availed themselves of it.

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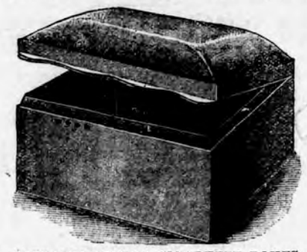

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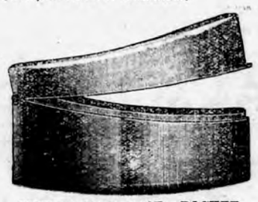

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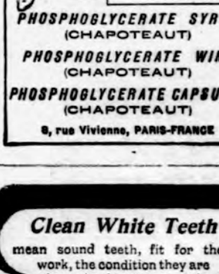

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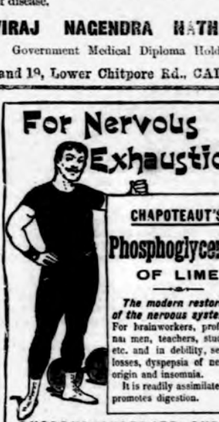

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